BENGAL SECRETARIAT

REPORT

ON

THE CENSUS OF BRITISH BURMA

TAKEN IN AUGUST 1872.

RANGOON:

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1875.

British Burma.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT No. 322-90.

(Census.)

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. T. DUNCAN,

OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

BRITISH BURMA,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Dated Rangoon, the 20th March 1875.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 122, dated 26th January last, I am directed to forward the compiled statements containing the results of the Census of this province, which was taken in August 1872.

2. The Chief Commissioner regrets that the submission of these papers should have been so long delayed. When the divisional returns were finally received, towards the end of 1873, the computations which they contained were found in many cases to be so incorrect that they had all to be made over again. Mr. Eden had purposed to depute an officer specially for this work, and to prepare a report on the results of the Census; but at no time last year was any qualified officer available for this duty—it therefore devolved upon the Secretariat, which had too much current work imposed on it to be able to devote any long-continued attention to this special duty. The statements now submitted have been prepared with care, and are, it is believed, correct. A memorandum summarizing the results, and indicating some of their more noteworthy features, is also attached.

3. The Chief Commissioner concurs with the Divisional and District Officers in thinking that the Census figures are fairly accurate: not only do they confirm the estimates previously formed upon several points by this Administration, but much internal evidence of their accuracy was observed in the preparation of the memorandum. Two causes contributed mainly to this satisfactory result,—there is a yearly Census taken, and therefore the enumerators and enumerated are accustomed to the process; and there are no difficulties of caste or religion to defeat the accuracy of the returns, and the enumerators were aware that in the annual Census returns the means existed for checking their figures. The only portion of the Census figures about which the Chief Commissioner has much doubt is that which deals with education. As noted in the memorandum, it is evident that very different views of what was meant by "being able to read and write" were taken in different districts.

4. The Chief Commissioner gathers from these figures that the population of this province is increasing at the maximum known rate of natural increase, and that, at the rate observed for the decennial period immediately preceding the Census, it would double itself in twenty-five years. It is satisfactory to have this fact supported by trustworthy figures; but it did not require a Census to show that the rate of increase was unusually high. The Chief Commissioner also considers that the increase is only to some extent due to an alien immigration, though no doubt for many years we had a very large influx of people into British Burma and from the Upper Provinces. There is a large Native of India element, whose presence affects some of the returns very materially—it disturbs the natural proportion of

the sexes, and the relative distribution of the population at the different ages; but from year to year this element may be regarded as constant and non-reproductive, and therefore inconsiderable in treating of the progressive increase of the people. That this increase is mainly due to a natural reproduction among the people, is supported by the extraordinarily large number of children who have been born during the last twelve or fifteen years, and who, according to these returns, form more than one-third of the total population.

5. In considering the proportions of the sexes, and the longevity of the people, the immigrant population is a disturbing element. This section of the inhabitants consists almost exclusively of males of the working age,—*i.e.*, from 20 to 45,—and therefore, owing to its presence, the proportion of males to females, and the proportion of adult to other males, are apparently higher than they should be. Eliminating this factor, however, the natural proportion of the sexes in the population of the province appears to be nearly on an equality, the males being slightly in excess.

6. On the point of longevity, it would appear that the period of life is longer in British Burma than in other eastern countries; but this cannot yet be shown so clearly as the preceding proposition. It requires the lapse of several years to restore the balance disturbed by the recent increase of births; and, by the time that this takes place, the current record of vital statistics in the province will probably be sufficiently accurate to afford a safer test than now exists for any theory founded on Census returns.

7. The fact that there is a yearly Census in the province renders an elaborate examination of the figures less necessary here than in other provinces.

8. The Chief Commissioner is glad to note, in forwarding this report, that the expenses attendant on the Census have been very moderate.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. T. DUNCAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL,

Officiating Secretary.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Arrangements for taking the Census.

	Para.	Page.
Introductory	1	1
Proposals to defer taking the Census till the 15th August...	2—4	*ib.*
Exemption of the Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan, to taking the Census	5	*ib.*
Preliminary arrangements adopted, and instructions to district officers	6—8	*ib.*

CHAPTER II.

Manner of taking the Census.

Agency employed	9—13	2
Modus operandi in towns	14—15	3
Ditto in Rangoon	16	*ib.*
Ditto in Moulmein and Akyab	17	*ib.*
Ditto in Thayetmyo	18	*ib.*
Ditto in Bassein	19—20	*ib.*
Village Census	21	4
Time of taking the Census	22—24	*ib.*
Demeanour of the people	25—29	*ib.*
Accuracy and value of the Census	30—35	5

CHAPTER III.

Results of the Census.

Population	36—37	6

CHAPTER IV.

Distribution and progress of the Population.

Proportions per square mile	38—40	7
Divisions of the province	41	8
Tenasserim	42	*ib.*
Arakan	43	9
Pegu	44—45	*ib.*
Progress of population	46	*ib.*
Tenasserim Division the least populous	47	*ib.*
Division of Tenasserim into districts	48	*ib.*
Population of Moulmein town	49	*ib.*
Explanation of decrease between the population returns and the Census of Moulmein ...	50—51	10
Disastrous state of Martaban and Tenasserim before their annexation to the British Empire.	52—54	*ib.*
Progress of population in Arakan, Tenasserim, Pegu, and Martaban since their occupation by the British	55—56	11

CHAPTER V.

House Census.

Principle of classification	57—58	11
Proportion of population in each class	59	12
Classification in rural districts	60	*ib.*
Average number of persons per house as compared with other provinces in India ...	61	*ib.*
Average number of residents in different classes of houses	62	18

CHAPTER VI.

Population by Sex.

Proportion of males to females	63	18
Ditto in other countries	64	*ib.*
Excess of males over females as compared with other provinces	65—66	*ib.*
Disparity of females examined	67—72	14
Excess of males over females among Buddhists	73	15
Districts least affected by admixture of temporary alien element	74	*ib.*
Mahomedans	75	*ib.*
Hindoos	76	16
Christians	77	*ib.*
Others	78	*ib.*

	Para.	Page.
Population in Arakan	79—81	16
Ditto in Pegu	82—88	17
Ditto in Rangoon town	84	ib.
Ditto in Moulmein town	85	ib.
Ditto in Tavoy and Mergui	86	ib.

CHAPTER VII.

Ages of the People.

Proportion at the several ages	87	17
Ditto in other provinces as compared with British Burma	88—89	18
High proportion of children	90—91	ib.
Small proportion between the ages of 12 and 20	92—96	19
Comparison of the percentages of several periods of life for British Burma with other provinces,	97—101	21

CHAPTER VIII.

Infirmities of the People.

Number of infirmities	102	22
Insanes (including idiots), comparison and causes of	103—105	ib.
Deaf mutes	106	23
Blind	107—108	ib.
Lepers	109—111	ib.

CHAPTER IX.

Education of the People.

Number of persons able to read and write	112—114	24
Means of instruction and variations of those returned as instructed between adjoining districts	115—116	ib.
Returns of instructed females, and features of educational work peculiar to the province ...	117—119	ib.
Shyness preventing persons from returning themselves as instructed	120	25
Education of prison population	121	ib.
Imperfection of return consequent on the vagueness of standard adopted by enumerators ...	122	ib.

CHAPTER X.

Occupation of the People.

Less accuracy obtained than in the rest of the work	123	25
Proportions of people according to prescribed classification	124	ib.
Occupation of women	125—128	ib.

CHAPTER XI.

Nationalities and Races of the People.

Varied number of race, custom, and language	129—134	26
Return of Siamese	135—137	28
Ditto Arakanese	138—139	ib.
Ditto Talaings	140—148	ib.
Ditto Arakanese Mussulmans	149	30
Ditto Karens	150—152	ib.
Ditto Shans	153	31
Ditto Toungthoos	154—155	ib.
Ditto Khyengs	156—158	ib.
Ditto Khwamues	159—160	32
Ditto Kyoungthas	161	33
Ditto Mros	162	ib.
Ditto immigrant and mixed races	163	ib.

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous.

Revenue, area, and population	164	33
Village and town population	165—167	34
Caste and religion	168—169	ib.
Cost of Census	170—171	ib.

APPENDIX I.

Page.

Report on the General Census of 1872 taken in the Arakan Division ... ... 1 to 19

APPENDIX II.

Report on the General Census of 1872 taken in the Pegu Division 1 5

APPENDIX III.

Report on the General Census of 1872 taken in the Tenasserim Division 1 6

STATISTICAL RETURN.

Abstract I.A.—
Area and population according to divisions and districts ... ... ii.
General Statement I.B.—
Details of population ... ... iv.
General Statement I.C.—
Infirmities ... ... viii.
General Statement II.A.—
Population according to age ... ... xii.
General Statement II.B.—
Percentages relating to age ... ... xxiv.
General Statement III.A.—
Population according to education ... ... xxxvi.
General Statement III.B.—
Percentages relating to education ... ... xliii.
General Statement IV.—
Population with reference to land and land revenue ... ... xlviii.
General Statement V.A.—
Statement of religions ... ... lii.
General Statement V.B.—
Statement of nationalities, races, tribes, and castes ... ... lv.
General Statement VI.—
Population according to occupation ... ... lxiv.
Memorandum of classification referred to above ... ... lxvi.
General Statement VII.—
List of towns and villages classified according to population ... ... lxxii.
General Statement VIII.—
Table of towns of which the inhabitants exceed 5,000 arranged according to population... lxxiii.
General Statement IX.—
Statement showing population in towns ... ... lxxiv.

REPORT

ON

THE CENSUS OF BRITISH BURMA,

August 1872.

CHAPTER I.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TAKING THE CENSUS.

THE FIRST regular Census ever made of this province was taken on the 15th August 1872.

2. It had been originally intended that it should take place in November of the preceding year, and for several months the District Officers had been making dispositions for that purpose. The plan of operations had been decided upon, and enumeration forms had been forwarded to the Commissioners. However, as the time for the proposed Census drew near, the District Officers almost unanimously reported that the date selected was unsuitable, and that, if adhered to, the result for several reasons would give a very distorted view of the population statistics. This was so strongly urged that the following telegram to the Government of India was despatched on the 4th October 1871 :—

"Arrangements have been made for taking general Census in November, but local officers report that a Census taken in that month in Burma cannot even be approximately correct. The greater part of the population is away from the villages, trading, fishing, and timber-cutting, and the country also is full of a temporary population. In June and July a tolerably correct Census is taken every year, and can be so taken as to suit general Census returns, and without causing any excitement. May Census be deferred till then?"

3. To this a reply, sanctioning the proposal, was received on the 19th October 1871, and the District Officers were at once informed of the change.

4. During the early part of 1872 some further correspondence as to forms, precise date, &c., took place. In June the Chief Commissioner decided, in consultation with District Officers, to hold the Census on the 15th August. This was communicated to the Government of India on the 12th June 1872, and on the 13th July the date was notified to the Commissioners of Divisions.

5. In the telegrams noted,* it was agreed that a Census was not to be taken in the Hill Tracts, and that an approximate estimate would be accepted.

* From Commissioner of Arakan, dated 15th July 1872.
To Revenue Secretary, dated 16th July 1872.
From Revenue Secretary, dated 18th July 1872.
To Commissioner of Arakan, dated 22nd July 1872.

6. Between this time and the 15th, such special arrangements as the short time permitted were made for the principal towns, and the services of the Military and Marine Departments secured for the Census of the people directly under their control.

7. From the 15th July, the date upon which the Commissioners were advised of the date, to the 15th August, the time for preparation was short; and, considering the distances and defective communication, it is not to be wondered at that in some few cases the forms were late in reaching their destination. Thus, in Rangoon, the Deputy Commissioner reported that, owing to the forms in one circle not having reached the Thoogyee till the 10th, the Census was not taken till the 16th; and that other Thoogyees, who were engaged at head-quarters when the order arrived, had to scramble back to their circles, and were barely in time. In Bassein equal haste was necessary. But in most districts the forms arrived in time for distribution, even to the most remote townships.

8. The instructions were hurried, it is true; but the rapidity with which the whole business was flashed on the people was not without its advantage.

In a thinly-peopled country, where a kind of Census is taken every year, much fresh instruction was not necessary; and Colonel H. Browne, Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, thinks the short notice was of positive good, as it did not give the people time to speculate on the object of the Census; it prevented alarmist reports, and balked any schemes that might otherwise have been developed by the subordinate officials employed, for turning the Census to their own pecuniary benefit.

CHAPTER II.

MANNER OF TAKING THE CENSUS.

AGENCY EMPLOYED.

9. In a large measure, the actual work of enumeration was done by ordinary Government agency—that is, by Revenue and Police establishments, whose efforts were supplemented by the Marine Department in seaport towns, and by the Military in Cantonments; by other departments in special cases, where, as in jails, &c, their aid might appropriately be accepted; as well as in some instances by private individuals, who gave help gratuitously. The necessity for paid enumerators arose in Rangoon and Thayetmyo. In the former 65 were reported to be employed, and in the latter 30. In Akyab, a few enumerators were employed; but the numbers have not been given.

10. Owing to the want of preparation alluded to in the preceding chapter, there were no detailed and uniform instructions distributed to the whole province, and for the same reason District Officers had not had opportunities of inviting instruction on points of difficulty special to their districts, and had consequently to rely, in a great measure, upon their own discretion.

11. This, however, in British Burma, was not so serious a difficulty as it might be elsewhere. The agency employed was accustomed to a yearly counting of the people, and the frame-work of a Census being therefore, so to speak, kept standing, the usual population report served the purposes of a preliminary enumeration, to which it was only necessary in many instances to add the floating population and others not affected by the capitation-tax. Save these old returns, there was no time for the preparation of lists of houses, or even of villages; but these were not found necessary.

12. In some districts the enumerators' work was much simplified by preparing the forms from these annual population returns, as the enumerator on the night of the Census had chiefly to erase old or insert new names. On this Colonel H. Browne says,—

"The column No. 3 of enumerators' rolls having been filled up in the Deputy Commissioner's office from the population returns of 1871-72, with the name of each person residing (according to each return) in each division, the rolls were issued to the enumerators.

Each enumerator was directed to go round his division on or before the 15th August, and compare the entries in his roll with the persons actually resident, filling in all the particulars regarding each person, scoring out the names of all persons permanently absent, or filling in the names of new residents."

13. Generally speaking, the enumeration work may be divided into three kinds—

(1) in towns,
(2) in ordinary villages,
(3) in thinly-populated hill and forest tracts;

and again sub-divided into—

(1) the regular house census;
(2) special house census, such as of military barracks, jails, and lunatic asylums;
(3) shipping census;
(4) boat census;
(5) land travellers.

TOWN CENSUS.

14. With the exception of Rangoon Town, the town enumeration was the easiest work of all, and the one most calculated to give accurate returns: this for several reasons,—the superior intelligence of the people; the large number of people qualified to assist the Government staff, and available for enumeration work; and the concentration of the work within the possible supervision of European officers. The Census in towns was thus taken in one night, and except, perhaps, in Rangoon Town, was probably very well done.

15. The general *modus operandi* in towns was, in the first place, to tell off the special departments—Military, Marine, and Customs—to look after that portion of the population with which they have particularly to deal; secondly, to distribute forms to such of the inhabitants as might be expected to fill them up properly; thirdly, to divide off the towns into sections, and allot to each of these a staff of enumerators supplied by the Police, Revenue, and Municipal establishments, or engaged for the occasion, supervised by European officials and such non-officials as lent their aid. The work was carried on through the night, and, as far as possible, checked the following day.

Rangoon.

16. The Town Magistrate, who managed the work in Rangoon, says it was done almost entirely by police and departmental agency. There were, however, some 60 men engaged for this work, and these, besides being occupied all the night of the 15th taking the enumeration, were engaged for the following week checking the returns. But as no establishment had previously been entertained and instructed, considerable difficulty was experienced. Forms were sent to heads of departments for distribution among their subordinates; the town was divided into sections, and forms distributed to such of the inhabitants as were capable and willing to fill them up. But the greater part of the work of filling up the forms fell upon the enumerators; and, with the many nationalities which make up the people of Rangoon, this was no light duty. The Town Magistrate says:—

> The night of the 15th was a fine night; and, with a hope of securing correct numbers, &c., of the cooly classes who live in barracks and lodging-houses of various kinds, I instructed the Police, and had the Inspectors told off to superintend the work during the night. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Magistrate, and myself went about the town to exercise general supervision. We then witnessed the great want of legal authority in the work, for in some of these barracks, &c., the people pretended to be asleep, and not to hear the order of the Police to open their doors and bring lights. All was darkness, and the Police dare not resort to force. Delay ensued, and it was found quite impracticable to carry out my original intention; I was therefore obliged to cause the forms to be checked by sending Police and enumerators round the town for a week to test the accuracy of the forms, and make corrections.

Moulmein, Akyab.

17. In Moulmein and Akyab the same distribution of the work was observed as in Rangoon; but, owing to their smaller populations and the proportionately larger Government staff employed, the same difficulties were not encountered, and the local officers were well satisfied with the results.

Thayetmyo.

18. In the civil station and native town of Thayetmyo the enumeration was supervised by the Deputy Commissioner in person. The cantonment was made over to the Assistant Magistrate, and the work at Allanmyo was undertaken by the Assistant Commissioner. The enumerators, who were all Government servants, went round their several divisions, consisting each of about 150 houses, before the 15th, and checked the entries previously made in columns of the form. As described in paragraph 12, on the night of the 15th they completed their rolls, and on the 16th corrected them under supervision. All travellers found on the 16th were questioned; and, if not enumerated before, were entered up. Boats arriving in Thayet during the 15th were detained overnight. This rule was observed in Allanmyo and throughout the district of Thayetmyo.

Bassein.

19. Speaking of Bassein Town, the Deputy Commissioner gives the distribution of the work as follows: "The Census of the town of Bassein was taken as follows:—

"The Thoogyees and their enumerators for the Burmese population.

32. In Rangoon, the Town Magistrate, for reasons which are not very clear, added 2½ per cent. to the actuals of the enumeration. He says :—

By allowing 2½ per cent. for unenumerated, a very fair Census is arrived at in the grand total of 101,160 persons. I have allowed 2½ per cent., as I think that to be about the number that could not, from various causes, be included—such as bad characters, who lurk about and evade the Police, and coolies without fixed abodes, who are constantly on the move.

33. No Census is perfect, and there is no reason to doubt that the Rangoon returns were fairly accurate. It is hardly safe to assume that 2½ per cent. of the population have either no fixed residence or are bad characters. The Magistrate's addition has not been included in the general returns.

34. In Myanoung, where the Census work seems to have been very carefully done, only eleven errors were found in the first compilation.

35. But throughout the province there exists an establishment accustomed to Census work. The Revenue Officers take a Census every year ; and this, apart from the fact that it accustoms the Thoogyees to this work, affords a fair test of the accuracy of the work on this occasion ; and a comparison of the year's population return shows that, with one or two exceptions (such as the one just quoted, in Amherst), the Census figures give an increase in every district upon the ordinary population returns for the same year of from 2 to 5 per cent., which is precisely what might be expected, as the Census took in a floating and straggling population, and the ordinary population returns do not. The uniform proportion which the Census figures bear to the annual returns in the several districts, the similarity of result between District and district shown by these figures in respect of every peculiar feature noted, the close resemblance to the results of Censuses elsewhere upon general points, their divergence from those results on other points where such divergence was to be expected from the special conditions of the Province, all tend to the belief that the present Census affords a sufficiently accurate basis for future calculation and comparison.

CHAPTER III.

RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

36. The Census showed that, on the 15th August 1872, the province of British Burma possessed a population of 2,747,148 souls, on an area of 88,556 square miles. The total area within the nominal administration of the Chief Commissioner is estimated at 93,664 ; but of this 5,000 square miles in the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan are not included in the Census returns, as there is no established administration in this tract, and any enumeration of its inhabitants is at present impracticable. The previous estimate of the population for the year 1871 had been 2,562,323 ; but as this was the result of the usual population returns, the Census total must not be taken as indicating exclusively the increase during the first eight months of 1872, but partly that increase, and partly a more complete counting. The population returns for 1870 gave 2,491,736, which shows an increase of 70,587 in 1871, or 2·83 per cent. The returns for the previous ten years are as under :—

Year.	Population.	Increase on previous year.	Percentage of increase.
1862 ...	2,020,634	...	...
1863 ...	2,092,041	71,407	3·53
1864 ...	2,196,180	104,139	4·97
1865 ...	2,273,049	76,869	3·50
1866 ...	2,330,453	57,404	2·52
1867 ...	2,392,312	61,859	2·65
1868 ...	2,395,985	3,673	0·15
1869 ...	2,463,484	67,499	2·81
1870 ...	2,491,736	28,252	1·14
1871 ...	2,562,323	70,587	2·83
1872 Census ...	2,747,148	184,825	7·21

37. These figures show an increase of 726,514, or within a fraction of 36 per cent. on the population during ten years. In accepting this large increase, it will be noted that the Census returns give an increase over the previous year's population returns of 184,825, or 7·21 per cent.; also that the average increase from year to year during the previous nine years was only 2·68 per cent. The difference is obviously due to the closer counting, and there is no reason to suppose that there was in reality any exceptional increase in the year 1872. Assuming, therefore, that the unusual increase shown was due to the accuracy of the enumeration, and that the population actually increased only to the average extent of 2·68 per cent., the increase for the year would be 68,670, which, added to the returns of the previous year, gives an increase in ten years of 539,772, or 26·71 per cent. on the population of 1862. This leaves 186,742 to represent the residuum—the uncounted portion in previous years—of which a proportion also must be taken as increase since 1862. Calculating this in the same way, the increase of the uncounted portion would be 24,143, or 1·15, on the population of 1862, so that the increase of population on the returns for 1862 is 560,825, or 26·80 per cent. The actual increase is therefore somewhere between the maximum rate of 36 per cent. in ten years, taken on the bare figures, and the minimum rate of 26·8 per cent. calculated on the assumption of a large yearly residuum, formerly uncounted. According to the former rate, the population would double itself in 22½ years, according to the latter in 29½ years. It is probable that the true rate is somewhere between these two, and is such that the population would double itself in about 25 years; that is to say, that the population of British Burma has during the last ten years increased at the maximum rate natural to countries most favourably circumstanced. The following passage, written many years ago on the observation of a similar increase in the United States, may, *mutatis mutandis*, be applied to British Burma:—

"Not only is there an abundance of good land, but from the manner in which it has been distributed, and the market which has been opened for its produce, there has been a greater and more constant demand for labour, and a larger portion of necessaries has been awarded to the labourer than in any of those other countries which possess an equal or greater abundance of land and of fertility of soil.

"Here, then, we should expect to find that the natural power of mankind to increase, whatever it may be, would be most distinctly marked; and here, in consequence, it appears that the actual rate of the increase of the population has been more rapid than in any known country; although, independently of the abundance of good land, and the great demand for labour, it is distinguished by no other circumstances which appear to be peculiarly favourable to the increase of numbers."

CHAPTER IV.

DISTRIBUTION AND PROGRESS OF THE POPULATION.

38. THE TOTALS for the province show an average of 6·04 houses and 31·02 souls per square mile. The following table shows the results of Censuses in other countries in respect of the density of population:—

Proportions per square mile.

Countries.	Year.	Population.	Area.	Population per square mile.
Belgium	1870	5,087,105	11,372	447
North-Western Provinces ...	1872	30,781,204	81,403	378
Bengal	1872	66,856,359	248,231	269
United Kingdom	1871	31,465,480	120,879	261
Madras	1872	31,312,150	141,766	221
Punjab	1868	17,611,498	101,829	173
Bombay	1872	13,983,998	87,639	159
France	1872	36,102,821	201,900	150
Greece	1871	1,457,894	19,941	73
British Burma	1872	2,747,148	88,556	31

The foregoing figures are chiefly taken from Mr. Plowden's report on the Census of the North-Western Provinces.

In most of these countries the density of population varies in different counties and districts very considerably—thus, in Bengal, it fluctuates from 51 in Assam to 465 in Behar ; in the North-Western Provinces it fluctuates from 56 in Gurhwal to 659 in Jounpore ; in the United Kingdom, from 109 in Scotland to 389 in England and Wales ; and in Burma, the variation in density is quite as great, the average in the Tenasserim Division being only 12·85, while in Pegu it rises to 60·88. Even this does not illustrate the contrast between different parts of the country sufficiently. In Northern Arakan, Mergui, and the Salween, the averages are respectively 7·24, 6·08, and 5·62; while in Myanoung, in the valley of the Irrawaddy, the average rises as high as 114·84, and in this district there are only two towns whose population exceeds 5,000.

39. The reason of these variations is obvious. Apart from the fact that we found the country, as a whole, very much under-peopled, there are large tracts of hill and forest land which are not peopled at all, and are never likely to be ; and still larger tracts where there is little more than a nominal population ; while, on the other hand, in the most favoured regions of the low country, where rich rice-land is available, and there are facilities of water traffic, the population is already numerous, and yearly increasing at a remarkable rate. The abundance of fertile land ensures a rapid reproduction among the original inhabitants, and immigration from Upper Burma, China, and the Shan States is adding yearly to the permanent population. Besides these sources of increase, a large floating addition is maintained by immigration of labourers from India. Of these, a few settle in the towns, but the majority return after saving a little money during a residence of from one to four years. In 1871 there were 97,679 immigrants and 75,690 emigrants, which showed an addition of 22,000 to the population, or, allowing for deaths, miscalculations, &c., 20,000 in round numbers.

40. The permanent addition to the population, however, is to be looked for, not amongst Indian immigrants, but in the settlers and in the natural increase of our Burmese subjects ; and this is chiefly observable in the valley of the Irrawaddy, in the rice tracts reclaimed by Government embankments, and in the new villages which every day spring into existence in a tract which but a few years ago was spoken of in an official paper as a " howling wilderness"—the line of country bordering on the Rangoon and Prome road. Of this part of the country it was said more than a year ago :—

> From the edge of the Rangoon District, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, through the Tharrawaddy Sub-division of the Henzada District, up to the Prome District, the increase in population has given rise to a native saying that " the villages are so thick together, a man's call may be heard from one village to the other all the way from Thongzai to Prome." Increased facilities of communication with the centres of trade will undoubtedly produce the same effects elsewhere. The lands of the Irrawaddy Valley are rapidly being taken up, on account of the facilities for bringing the produce of the country into the market now afforded by the Irrawaddy and the new Prome and Rangoon road. As communications extend in other directions, the population will scatter about the other valleys, and the wealth and prosperity, which are so marked in the valley of the Irrawaddy, will become manifest elsewhere. Up to the present time even, a great portion of the richest land in the delta of the Irrawaddy has been very sparsely populated, because the lands, though good in themselves, were annually laid waste by floods ; but the magnificent series of embankments now nearly completed has changed this, and the people are already flocking into the reclaimed tracts.

And these remarks apply with even greater force now.

Divisions of the Province.

41. For administration, the province is divided into the three divisions of Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim. These, again, are sub-divided into thirteen ordinary districts, of which three belong to Arakan, five to Pegu, and five to Tenasserim ; besides these, the two chief towns of Rangoon and Moulmein, and the two hill districts of the Salween and Northern Arakan, are specially administered.

Tenasserim.

42. Of the three divisions, Tenasserim is the largest and most thinly peopled—with 52·77 per cent. of the area of the whole province, it has only 21·86 per cent. of the total population ; and one of its districts (Amherst), which is larger than the whole Arakan Division, contains 17·15 per cent. of the total area, and only 7·04 per cent. of the population of the province.

43. The most northerly Division is Arakan, the chief town of which is Akyab, with a population of 19,230, situated at the mouth of the Koladan river. The district of Akyab, independently of its containing one large town, is the best-peopled portion of the division : it contains large tracts of fertile paddy-land ; has been long settled under British rule ; security undisturbed, and immigration from the adjoining district of Chittagong have contributed to swell the number of its inhabitants. The island district of Ramree, or, as it is now called, Kyouk-hpyoo, comes next in density of population. The division has been under British rule since 1826—a period of forty years,—and in that period the population has increased nearly 400 per cent. In 1825-26 it was estimated at about one lakh, and in 1831, after five years of our rule, at 174,108 : it is now 484,363.

Arakan Division.

44. The Pegu Division, of 27,300 square miles, and with a population of 1,662,058, is the second in size and the first in importance in the province. It contains the five districts of Rangoon, Bassein, Henzada (formerly Myanoung), Prome, and Thayetmyo.

Pegu Division.

45. Throughout Pegu the average of souls per square mile is higher than anywhere in the province, rising from 34 in Rangoon District to 114 in Henzada and to nearly 300 in part of Tharrawaddy. Pegu contains fourteen towns of over 5,000 inhabitants, six over 10,000, and three over 20,000. Rangoon has a population of nearly 100,000, and Prome of 31,157.

46. The progress of the population during the last ten years is more marked in this division than elsewhere. The figures for the last ten years are—

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
1862	1,244,385	...	...
1863	1,296,874	52,489	4·21
1864	1,350,989	54,115	4·17
1865	1,401,312	50,323	3·72
1866	1,422,469	21,157	1·50
1867	1,419,014	...	...
1868	1,480,581	61,567	4·33
1869	1,533,505	52,924	3·57
1870	1,467,894	...	...
1871	1,524,422	56,528	3·85
1872 Census ...	1,662,058	137,636	9·02

This shows an increase of 417,673, or 33·5 per cent. in ten years—a rate at which the population would double itself in 24 years.

47. Tenasserim, the largest and proportionately least populous of the divisions, has by the Census 600,727 inhabitants ; of these, 46,472 belong to the seaport of Moulmein, 14,469 to the town of Tavoy, and 10,732 to that of Toungoo.

Tenasserim Division.

48. Tenasserim consists of five ordinary districts,—Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, Shwe-gyeen, Toungoo,—and one special district of the Salween, besides the town of Moulmein, which is, for the purpose of judicial administration, a separate district.

49. The town of Moulmein, although a thriving and busy place, has for some years been the least progressive of the important towns in the province, as the following figures show :—

Moulmein.

Year.	Population.	Houses.
1863	52,772	5,937
1864	68,309	6,417
1865	64,642	6,417
1866	61,429	6,244
1867	66,566	6,442
1868	64,642	6,442
1869	71,534	6,448
1870	62,653	6,448
1871	55,653	6,448
(Census) 1872	46,472	5,854

50. The Town Magistrate endeavours to explain the decrease between the 1871 returns and the Census as follows :—

First, the former annual returns were made out in December—a time when there is a large arrival of foreigners in port, chiefly from a large immigration of coolies from the Madras coast, who come over to reap the harvest and again leave at the commencement of the monsoon ; and also a number of Shans come in annually for the purpose of trade, bringing down ponies, betel-boxes, silks, precious stones, &c. : these also return before the following monsoons, and consequently both these classes were absent when this census was taken in August last.

* * * * * *

There are many, I believe, who go out into the jungles to cultivate during the rains, and after reaping the harvest, again return to town and live here till the rains again set in. These would be included in the former returns, which were made in August, just at the time that they commence tilling and planting their rice in the district.

But this does not explain the apparently steady decrease through the series of years. The diversion of the foreign import trade from Moulmein to Rangoon, and the general tendency to centralize trade in the latter city, naturally affected the population of the former ; but there are visible signs of reviving prosperity for Moulmein in the recent establishment of rice-mills in the town, and a large extension of cultivation which has recently taken place in the surrounding district of Amherst.

51. In 1855 the population of the Tenasserim Division proper—*i. e.*, the country which had been in our hands since 1825—was 166,863. It has now risen to 257,759—an increase of 90,896, or 54·47 per cent. in 17 years.

52. Martaban and Shwe-gyeen, when added to the British Empire in 1855, counted 87,742, and by this Census, 205,913,—an increase of 1,18,171,or 134·68 per cent. But it is to be remembered that the Talaing-inhabited district of Martaban, and, indeed, most of Tenasserim, had had a very disastrous time of it for many years before our occupation. On this Colonel Brown, the Commissioner, says :—

Before our annexation of Tenasserim, many Taliens had been driven from the province into Siam. In 1136 Burmese era—that is, in the year 1772 of our era—there was a great exodus of Taliens from the Amherst District : a Talien chief, Beenya Then, rose in rebellion against the Burmese ; and again in Burmese era 1176—or in 1814 of our era—there was another great movement to Siam : a Talien chief, Thot Paw, rebelled against the Burmese and took many of his followers to Siam with him. It is believed that on those occasions no fewer than 200,000 people emigrated. Their descendants are now living in Siam. In addition to these great rebellions, there were two in Tavoy, one in 1153 Burmese era—or 1791 Christian era—when Myat Pyoo rebelled against the Burmese and took many Taliens into Siam. In 1185 Burmese era—or 1824 Christian era—Men Kyeik, also in Tavoy, rebelled and took several hundred people (Taliens) into Siam. Some 200 were recovered about 1832, when Major Burney went on a mission to Bangkok.

Again, the wars between the Burmese and Siamese drove away population, and were the cause of a great loss of life. The Dainwoon, at the head of a large Burmese army, in 1808, went south as far as Tavoy and Mergui to fight with the Siamese : he plundered, robbed, and murdered the people wherever he went.

53. The destructive influences noted by Colonel Brown apparently continued up to the date of our occupation, for the population of the Martaban district in 1825 was estimated at 150,000, and between that date and 1858, during which period it remained until 1853 in the hands of the Burmese Government, it fell away to 87,000; while, next door, Tenasserim, under proper British Administration, rose from 70,000 to 166,863.

54. It was only natural that the population returns should show a very high percentage of increase during the first few years of our rule, and the same progress is equally marked in Pegu and Toungoo; but this does not affect the fact that the old province of Tenasserim is not keeping pace with its newest districts, or with those of Pegu; and doubtless the advantages which Rangoon has by its geographical position in relation to the watershed, and its position as the seat of the local Government, enable it to draw much of the trade and, consequently, of the population from the sister city.

55. It may not be uninteresting to observe the progress in population which the province has made since we first occupied any part of it. In 1826, the population of the area occupied was—

Arakan	100,000
Tenasserim	70,000
	170,000

now it is—

Arakan	484,363
Tenasserim	257,404
	741,767

so that the population has more than quadrupled itself in forty-two years.

56. Similarly, Pegu and Martaban, which we annexed in 1852, have increased in a wonderful way—

	1855.	Census, 1872.
Pegu	631,640	1,662,058
Martaban	87,742	205,913
	719,382	1,867,971

an increase of 1,148,589, or 159·66 per cent. in seventeen years.

CHAPTER V.

THE HOUSE CENSUS.

Principle of classification.

57. THE CLASSIFICATION of houses into terraced, tiled, and thatched, adopted in other provinces, is inapplicable to Burma. Except in the towns belonging to foreigners, there are no terraced or masonry houses. There are no mud houses at all, and, save in some towns where tiling has been made compulsory of late years, there are no tiled houses belonging to the people of the country. The simple classification of the houses into superior and inferior sorts was therefore adopted, and the line between these is distinct enough for all practical purposes. All, or nearly all, Burman houses are of wood, and the floors are all more or less raised from the ground. The common style of houses consists of jungle-wood corner-posts supporting a flooring of split bamboo and walls of matting, with a thatching of grass. The better class consists of good and more numerous posts, generally of teak or one of the finer timbers, with planked floors and walls, and shingle roofs.

58. To these, in the Census classification, are added the pucka-built houses to be found in some of the principal towns, and erected by Chinamen and natives of India, and the houses of Europeans. Altogether, there were found to be

535,583 inhabited houses, of which 71,745, or 13·4 per cent., were classed of the better sort, and were inhabited by 14·56 per cent. of the total population—a result which shows that, for purposes of comparison, this classification corresponds sufficiently closely to that adopted in Madras, where the terraced and tiled houses represented 15 per cent. of the total, and were inhabited by 16·6 per cent. of the total population.

Proportion of population in each class of house.

59. The following table shows the percentage of population occupying either description of house in each district :—

	District.	Percentage of population occupying	
		Better sort.	Inferior sort.
Arakan ...	Akyab	14·12	75·88
	Northern Arakan	·21	99·79
	Ramree	10·60	89·40
	Sandoway	3·64	96·36
Pegu ...	Rangoon	5·23	94·77
	Rangoon Town	38·80	61·20
	Bassein	8·51	91·49
	Myanoung	16·00	84·00
	Prome	7·73	92·27
	Thayetmyo	48·04	51·96
Tenasserim ...	Moulmein	34·64	65·36
	Amherst	11·37	88·63
	Tavoy	13·90	86·10
	Mergui	7·64	92·36
	Shwe-gyeen	9·74	90·26
	Toungoo	4·92	95·08
	Salween	·02	99·98
	Total	14·56	85·44

Classification in rural districts.

60. With few exceptions, the classification in rural districts gives an average of about 10 per cent. better sort; but somewhat varying views appear to have been taken by the different Deputy Commissioners of what should be considered the better sort. In the towns, the proportion of better houses, as might be expected, is high. In some districts, notably in Thayetmyo, a very liberal interpretation has been given to the definition "better sort." The instructions issued on this subject in Thayet were as follow :—

All houses having only three posts in the front of the house, and which are built only of bamboo and thatch, to be entered as of the inferior sort.

All houses of more than three posts, of whatever material built, if in good repair, and all wooden houses, to be entered as of the better sort. This, of course, would admit, and evidently did admit, houses which were not really of the better sort. In Prome, the classification seems to have been made with unnecessary strictness. In the Hill districts of Toungoo, Salween, and Northern Arakan, the houses are known to be inferior.

Numbers per house.

61. The average number of persons per house is 5·12 for the whole province, and there is a very fair amount of uniformity in the figures for the several districts. The averages of the three divisions are respectively—

Arakan	4·86
Pegu	5·15
Tenasserim	5·29

And of seventeen district returns, 12 give the average as between 4·5 and 6. The extremes of variation are—Northern Arakan, 4; Moulmein Town, 7·90. In Moulmein and Rangoon (which has an average of 6·59 per house), the central jails, military barracks, and cooly barracks tend to raise the average. In Rangoon, the Indian coolies are for the most part accommodated in long

ranges of barracks, at least one of which in the busy season accommodates as many as 500 inhabitants. The average in Bengal is 5·78, with a variation in the several districts from 4·3 to 7·6. In Madras it is 5, varying from 4 to 7·7; in the North-Western Provinces it is 4·73, varying from 4·2 to 5·6.

Average in other Provinces.

62. The average number of residents in the different classes for the several districts is shown in the subjoined table, and, as might have been expected, the average number in the better sort of houses is considerably higher than that in the inferior sort:—

Average in different classes.

District.		Better.	Inferior.
Arakan ...	Akyab	4·93	4·68
	Northern Arakan	4·75	4·00
	Ramree	5·88	5·03
	Sandoway	5·11	5·12
Pegu ...	Rangoon	3·08	4·87
	Rangoon Town	8·09	5·90
	Bassein	4·51	5·63
	Myanoung	5·84	5·41
	Prome	6·91	4·51
	Thayetmyo	5·04	4·62
Tenasserim...	Moulmein	9·33	7·30
	Amherst	6·71	5·55
	Tavoy	7·173	5·39
	Mergui	6·63	5·43
	Shwe-gyeen	5·64	5·00
	Toungoo	8·50	4·08
	Salween	7·0	4·36

In Rangoon there were 2,070 troops, returned as occupying 19 houses, 2,071 convicts in one house, 139 lunatics in one house, 290 hospital patients in 3 houses—a total of 4,589 in 24 houses. Deducting these from the total population and number of houses respectively, we get 94,156 to 14,945 houses, or a corrected average for the town of 6·30 persons per house.

CHAPTER VI.

POPULATION BY SEX.

63. The returns for the sexes show 1,435,515 males to 1,311,630 females, or respectively 52·26 per cent. and 47·74 per cent. on the total population, or 91·54 women to every 100 men.

Proportion of males to females.

64. In Europe the advantage is almost always on the side of females, the relations being to 100 males—United Kingdom, 105·79; Sweden, Norway, and Holland, 104 to 105; German Empire, 103·7; Russia, 102·5; Poland, 106·8; Finland, 105·4.

Proportion in other countries.

65. In Bengal there are 99·6 females to every 100 males; in Madras, 99·2 to 100; in the North-Western Provinces, 91·9. In the Central Provinces (in 1866) there were 95·3, in Berar (in 1867) there were 95·5, in Oudh (in 1869) 98·1, and in the Punjab (in 1868) 83·5.

Excess of males in British Burma.

66. In this province, therefore, it would appear that the excess of males over females is abnormally great; and, to judge from the divisional returns, this discrepancy is uniform for the three divisions, the average being—in Arakan, 90·62 females to every 100 males; in Pegu, 92·19; and in Tenasserim, 89·75.

Disparity examined.

67. It is not proposed to speculate here on the causes of the general differences in respect of the proportion of the sexes in our Eastern Empire from the results observed in European Censuses, as that question has often enough been treated elsewhere. But the exceptionally large excess of males in this province is capable of an explanation, and one not entirely theoretical, as it is borne out by the figures; and, for reasons shown below, it may fairly be believed that the *natural* proportion of the sexes is much the same in Burma as in Bengal—that is, *nearly an equality, with the males slightly in excess.*

68. In dealing with this part of the subject, there is this advantage, that there are no special reasons to doubt the accuracy of the Census returns of the different sexes in the province. The freedom of the Burmese women from the restraint which more or less affects women of all races and castes in India removes all likelihood of their numbers being wilfully misreported, and there is no acknowledged disposition on the part of the Burmese to conceal or exaggerate the number of their females,—nor, indeed, is there any known prejudice such as would tend to distort any of the Census figures; and therefore, although the agency by which the material for the returns is compiled may have been a little too rough to allow of their forming the basis for any precise speculation as to the causes which determine this proportion, still there is no fear of wilful misrepresentation to be guarded against. But it is doubtful whether any useful purpose is served in speculating upon the point when the accuracy of the data is not indisputable, and where there are so many factors, some of them not determined, to be included in the calculation. The only general conclusions which these figures justify, and they are probably the only ones of importance, are—

(1)—that for the whole province there is a very large excess of males;
(2)—that this is mainly due to the presence of a large foreign element which consists almost entirely of males;
(3)—that in the districts in which there are fewest known disturbing causes, the disparity in numbers of the sexes is smallest;
(4)—that the proportion of the sexes among the indigenous population, whether Burmese, Christian, Mussulman, or Karen, is very nearly equal; and,
(5)—that the slight excess of males nearly corresponds with the results of the Census in India.

69. In British Burma, as elsewhere, there are apparently "slightly more males born into the world than females." Of every 1,000 infants below the age of six among the Burmese population, 504 are males; and, taking this to represent the birth proportion, it will be seen that the difference between the sexes is here much smaller than in Europe or India. In England, 513 of every 1,000 births are males. But in British Burma there are disturbing causes which have nothing to do with "climate" or "physiology" to prevent "the adult sexes existing in equal numbers." Again, in every 10,000 of the Burmese population there are 1,850 boys and 1,791 girls under 12 years of age; but this difference, instead of being lessened in the later periods, becomes greater till the periods over fifty are reached, when the numbers again converge.

Table showing the number of Males and Females at the several ages in every 10,000 of the population in British Burma.

	Males.	Females.	Difference.
Under 1 ...	280	265	15
1 to 6 ...	780	769	11
6 to 12 ...	782	732	50
12 to 20 ...	724	701	23
20 to 30 ...	870	766	104
30 to 40 ...	783	647	136
40 to 50 ...	504	427	77
50 to 60 ...	274	252	22
Over 60 ...	220	215	24

which shows that the difference is chiefly among able-bodied adults—and this is unquestionably due to the presence of a large number of male adult immigrants in the prime of life.

70. As noticed in the Administration Report for 1872-73, Burma receives every year large numbers of from 80,000 to 100,000 immigrants, of whom more than half are coolies from Upper Burma, the remainder being from Madras and Chittagong. Of these immigrants, a large majority return to their own homes at the end of the busy season, but probably some 20,000 yearly remain permanently or for some years, and it very rarely happens that they bring their women with them. This not only accounts for the very low proportion of Hindu and Mussulman females noticed below, but it also in a great measure accounts for the smaller excess of males among the Burmese or Buddhists.

71. Taking the average population unprovided with females—and consisting of European and native-of-India officials, merchants, soldiers, Madras and Chittagong coolies, Chinese settlers and the Burmese and Shan immigrants—at 80,000 (which is certainly not an excessive estimate), we are at once able to deduct 7 per cent. from the surplus male population, and the proportion becomes 98·2 females to every 100 males, or nearly to an equality with the proportion in India.

72. The following table shows the proportion of females to every 100 males in the several leading races for the province :—

	On total population.	On estimate of resident population of similar race.
Buddhists	94·28	97·92
Mahomedans	68·37	97·40
Hindoos	26·70	...
Christians	82·70	95·80
Others	90·50	...
Total ...	91·54	98·20

Buddhists.

73. Among Buddhists, there are 94·28 women to every 100 men; and if the emigrants, who come down from Upper Burma without their families, be put at 50,000 (a figure which the annual population returns more than justify), and their number deducted from the male Buddhist population, the proportion of the sexes among the permanently resident Burmese becomes 97·92 females to every 100 males, or that in every hundred there is one more male than female.

Ramree. Prome.
Sandoway. Bassein.
Myanoung. Tavoy.

74. The districts noted in the margin are those whose population is least affected by the admixture of a temporary alien element, and in these districts the proportion of females among Burmese averages high, *viz.*, 98·31 to every 100 males; and in Tavoy there are 102·22 Burmese females to every 100 Burmese males. Myanoung receives immigrants from Upper Burma in considerable numbers, but none from elsewhere. There are few indigenous Burmese in the Salween or the Hill Tracts of North Arakan.

Mahomedans.

75. Mahomedans, as noticed below, are indigenous only in Arakan, where two-thirds of the total number for the province reside. There the proportion is 80·99 females to every 100 males. It is also high in Mergui and Tavoy; indeed, women of all the races are proportionately numerous in the latter district, and this is probably accounted for, from the fact of these districts being comparatively isolated and difficult of approach, except by sea. The total proportion among Mahomedans for the province is 66·72 females to every 100 males, being lowest (18·70 females to 100 males) in Myanoung.

Hindoos.

76. Hindoo women are not proportionately numerous anywhere, except in Tavoy. There are only 7,748 in the whole province, and only 183 in Tavoy. Their proportion to Hindoo males is 26·7 to every 100.

Christians.

77. Christians, for the purposes of this computation, are of two classes, Europeans and others. With Europeans the proportion of females is of course small, and this affects the general average, which is 82 females to every 100 males. In Rangoon and Thayetmyo, where the proportion of Europeans to other Christians is large, the proportion of women is small, being 50·33 and 35·64 females to every 100 males. But in Moulmein, where there is a large Eurasian population, and in Bassein and Myanoung, where there are large numbers of Karen converts, the proportion of Christian females is up to the average. In Moulmein there are more female than male Christians; and in Toungoo, when the Europeans have been deducted, the Karen converts show almost an equality in the sexes.

"Others."

78. Among "others" (who represent chiefly Khyengs, unconverted Karens, and the Arakan hill tribes) the slight excess of males common to the province is maintained.

Arakan Division.

79. In the Akyab District, including, as it does, the busy seaport town of the same name with a population of 19,000, the proportion in the total population is 86·76 females to every 100 males. This disparity is accounted for by the large yearly immigration from India of male labourers (the Collector of Chittagong says there are annually nearly 15,000 emigrants from Cox's Bazaar alone to Arakan), and by the number of males from other parts of the division who seek employment at the port of Akyab. The proportion among Buddhists is 90 females to every 100 males, while among Mahomedans (who form about 20 per cent. of the population of this district) the proportion is 79·91 to every 100. The Mussulman population of Akyab, however, is not, as elsewhere in the province, alien, as they have for the most part been settled in the province for many generations, and, as the Commissioner of the division says, have little to distinguish them from the Arakanese, except their religion. These, and they are probably more than three-fourths of the Mussulmans of the district, have, of course, their wives and families with them, and the examination of the distribution of the people according to age in the succeeding chapter shows that the disparity between the sexes is confined to the ages between 20 and 50—that is to say, to the prime of life,—and is accounted for by the able-bodied immigrants who bring no families. Up to the age of 12, there are more females than males, and up to the age of 20 years and over 50 years, there are 97·4 Mahomedan females to every 100 males in Akyab; while between the ages of 20 and 50 there are only 62·7 females to 100 males, and a similar proportion at the different ages exists among the Buddhists, the proportion being—

Below 20 years	...	97·4	females to 100	males.
Above 50 ditto	...	97·4	„ 100	„
Between 20 and 50 years	...	81·7	„ 100	„

80. In Northern Arakan the total population included in the Census was over 8,700, of whom 7,216 were of the several hill tribes, and included in "others." With them the proportion of women is unusually low, being slightly less than 88 females to 100 males.

81. In Ramree the same features, somewhat more distinct, mostly are observable in respect of Bhuddhists and Mahomedans, as in Akyab. There is a smaller temporary element, as there is less inducement for outside labour, and the proportion of the sexes is consequently more close:—

	Ramree.
Buddhists	97·8
Mussulmans	93·8
Others	95·8
Total ...	97·35

The "others" are almost entirely Khyengs.

Pegu Division.

82. In the Pegu Division, notwithstanding the disturbing influence of a town like Rangoon, with its usually large population of labouring males, the general proportion of the sexes is closer than in the other divisions, being 92·21 females to every 100 males; and when it is remembered that it is to Pegu that the Upper Burman coolies chiefly come, it will be seen that the disparity of numbers between the sexes of the resident native population is very small—if, indeed, there is any disparity; for, when the 80,000 (presumably) wifeless immigrants are deducted, the females would, if anything, be in excess of the males.

83. In Myanoung, which receives a large proportion of immigrants, the proportion is 98·33 females to 100 males, while under 20 and over 50 years of age the women are in excess, showing the influence of the outsiders on the returns; and in Prome, which is similarly situated, but does not receive so many immigrants, the general proportion is 99·03; below 20 and above 50, the females are very slightly in excess.

Rangoon Town.

84. In the town of Rangoon there are only 58·3 females to every 100 males, and this inequality is more or less common to all the races: only some two-thirds of the population are Burmese; the rest are all foreigners, sparingly provided with wives, and including 5,000 soldiers, convicts, and lunatics, who are practically without females at all, and who represent over nine per cent. of the males to be accounted for; 9,000 Mussulmans, with only 3,000 women; 11,000 Hindoos, with only 3,000 women, all go to account for the low averages. Of Burmese there are several thousands from other parts of the province as mill-hands and boatmen, who only come up to Rangoon to make a little money and return. Burmese women are to the men in the proportion of 73·76 to 100, while between the ages of 20 and 50 the proportion is only 58·25 to 100, or less than the general average for the town, including the foreign element. This, again, points distinctly to a large number of immigrants of the labouring age. The ordinary proportion in the province of males between 20 and 50 is 24·77 per cent. on the total population; in Rangoon it is 37·13. Of Buddhists in the province it is 20·61 per cent.; in Rangoon, 30·05 per cent.

Moulmein Town.

85. The town of Moulmein has been settled under British rule for nearly 50 years, and has a considerable Eurasian population—larger, in fact, than that of Rangoon. Among these the females predominate in numbers. Among Buddhists the proportion of females is much higher than in Rangoon, although it is perceptibly influenced by the influx of labourers from surrounding districts. On the other hand, there is a still larger native-of-India element, representing 40 per cent. of the total population, among whom the proportion of females is very small; and so great is the effect of this element, that the total proportion of females to males in Moulmein is smaller than anywhere else, except in Rangoon. The districts of Amherst, Shwe-gyeen, and Toungoo show the average relation between the sexes.

Tavoy and Mergui.

86. Tavoy is the only district in the province in which the females are more numerous than the males. The population consists almost exclusively of native Burmese, Talaings, and a few Karens. It is difficult of access to foreigners, and, unlike the neighbouring district of Mergui, it has no tin-mines or other attractions to settlers. In Mergui there are about 6,000 Chinese, Malay, and Indian settlers—12 per cent. of the population; but in Tavoy there are only some 1,600, or 2½ per cent.

CHAPTER VII.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

Proportion at the several ages.

87. The following table shows the percentage of the population at the different ages:—

Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6.	Over 6 and under 12.	Over 12 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Over 60.
5·45	15·49	15·14	14·25	16·36	14·30	9·31	5·26	4·44

Thus we have 36·08 per cent. of the total population below the age of 12, and 50·33 per cent. below the age of 20.

Proportion in other Provinces.

88. In Bengal, the average under 12 is 36·1, varying from 30·8 in the Presidency Division to 40·4 in Lohardugga and the Tributary Mehals. In England, up to 15 the average is only 35·4 per cent. on the total population; in the North-Western Provinces, up to 12, 33·23 per cent.; in Madras, 36·4 per cent. In British Burma the numbers at this age are lowest in Rangoon Town, at 23·12 per cent.; highest in Salween, where 51·03, or more than half the population, are said to be under 12 years of age. On the other hand, Rangoon, of course, shows an unusually high return of male adults in the prime of life.

89. Compared with Madras, the North-Western Provinces, and the United Kingdom, the percentages for the four principal epochs are as under :—

	Burma.	Madras.	North-Western Provinces.	United Kingdom.
0 to 20	50·33	51·90	49·30	45·04
20 to 40	30·66	30·33	34·10	30·30
40 to 60	14·57	13·19	13·95	17·28
Above 60	4·44	3·15	2·65	7·35
Unknown	...	1·43	...	...

High proportion of children.

90. It has been frequently noticed in Indian Census reports that the proportion of children is very much higher than in European countries, and this Census shows the same feature in British Burma. From the foregoing statement it would also appear that the discrepancy is maintained, although in a diminished degree, up to the age of 20, and that the figures are almost identical for this province and for the other side of the Bay. It has been customary in India to explain this excessive proportion at the tenderer ages by (1) the custom of earlier marriages, (2) the wider prevalence of marriage, and (3) the relative unhealthiness of India, rendering the average term of life shorter than in Europe.

91. For years the abnormal "waste of life" among adults in India which the earlier Census figures indicated seemed almost impossible, and was generally explained away by discrediting the accuracy of the returns; but the recent enumerations, whose accuracy cannot be very seriously impugned, bear out the fact that the populations of India are proportionately more prolific and shorter lived than those of Europe; and this statement appears to apply, to a slightly modified extent, to British Burma. Marriage, although not common at so early an age as in India, is still much earlier, and certainly more universal, than in Europe. But it will be observed the percentages of our population between 20 and 40 compare favourably with Madras and England; and between 40 and 60, and over 60, are better than Madras or the North-Western Provinces, but considerably below the United Kingdom.

92. With regard to the unusually large proportion of children below 12 in British Burma, it is observed that between 12 and 20 there is a serious falling-off. This is also observable in a less degree between 6 and 12; but between 12 and 20 it is very marked, while on the other side of 20, the figures are again progressive, as the following table shows:—

Small proportion between 12 and 20 in British Burma.

Table showing the numbers of each sex, and both sexes, between the ages of 1 *to* 6, 6 *to* 12, 12 *to* 20, *and* 20 *to* 30, *in every* 1,000 *persons of each sex and every* 1,000 *persons of the total population.*

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1 to 6	149	161	155
6 to 12	149	153	151
12 to 20	138	146	142
20 to 30	166	160	163

This fluctuation is, therefore, common to the returns of both sexes, and appears in the return for the total population. In Madras there is a falling-off of males between 16 and 20, but not of females. In the Census of the North-Western Provinces there was observed a similar fluctuation in the return of females between 6 and 12. Apart from the general probability of inaccuracy in returns of women's ages in India, and the effect which female infanticide may have on these returns, Mr. Plowden, who discusses the question at length, noted that the depression in the numbers of females between 6 and 12 continues up to 15, and attributes this, in a measure, to a large proportion of girls of the nubile age having escaped the enumeration, married women who had not yet joined their husbands not being returned, &c. Owing to the different conditions of native society in Burma, none of these explanations are applicable to the fluctuation noted in our returns, even so far as it applies to females. The table just given, shows that there is no excessive infant mortality in British Burma, and confirms such estimates of vital statistics as have hitherto been advanced by the officers of the Sanitary Department on this point. But the question raised by the facts disclosed in the table is the cause of the apparent disproportionate numbers of the population between the ages of 6 and 12, and 12 and 20. A possible explanation, which is offered with diffidence, may be the following:—

93. The fluctuation is common to both sexes, and may therefore be assumed to be in some way dependent on the birth-rate. It is not observed in Arakan, nor in the large sea-port towns, but is most marked in Pegu and Tenasserim, and in the parts of those divisions where the population is mostly indigenous, and where the increase of population noted in paragraphs 46 and 54 has recently been most markedly accelerated—that is to say, in the valleys of the Irrawaddy and the Sittang. These tracts of country came into our possession in the last war, and in 1872 they had for at least 15 years been enjoying the benefits of a secure Government and abundant material prosperity. One inevitable result of such a change is a rapid natural increase among the indigenous population, and this the present returns (Chapter IV.) show to have taken place. But, owing to the short time that this accelerated reproduction has being going on, it is certain that a very large proportion of its results must, in 1872, have been in the shape of children under 12 years of age. Turning to the figures of districts, in which the conditions noted are most marked, it is observed that the excessive number of children and the sudden falling-off over the age of 12 are also most marked. In Shwe-gyeen there are in every 1,000 of the population 422 children under 12, of whom 167 are between 6 and 12, while from 12 to 20 there are in every 1,000 only 133, between 20 and 30 there are 164. The following table illustrates this more fully:—

Table showing the numbers in every 1,000 *of the population between the ages of* 6 *to* 12, 12 *to* 20, *and* 20 *to* 30, *in five Agricultural districts.*

	6 to 12.	12 to 20.	20 to 30.
Amherst	170	138	163
Salween	174	84	140
Mergui	165	132	169
Rangoon	150	125	152
Prome	151	127	155

94. The figures for the Salween are so remarkable as to cast some doubt upon their accuracy, for over 51 per cent. of the population is shown under 12 years of age. But, as is shown in the compiled statements, there is a more marked indication of an unusually high birth-rate during the last 12 years in this district than anywhere else. Turning now to the distribution according to age in the different races, we find the observation under notice corroborated. The Mussulman population being in a great measure, and Hindoos entirely, alien, the proportion of adult males is very high in these two races. Out of every 1,000 Mahomedans, 248, or about one-fourth, and of every 1,000 Hindoos, 474, or nearly one-half, are males between 20 and 40. In both the proportion of children is low, and in neither is there a falling-off between the ages of 12 and 20. On the other hand, among Bhuddists the excess of children is marked above the average for the province—the rebound over 20 being present, but not so strongly marked as on the total population. The following table, showing the figures for four agricultural districts, illustrate, this. For the Salween District but few Bhuddists are returned :—

Table showing the numbers below 12, *from* 6 *to* 12, *from* 12 *to* 20, *and from* 20 *to* 30, *in every* 1,000 *Bhuddists in four agricultural districts.*

	No. of children below 12.	From 6 to 12.	From 12 to 20.	From 20 to 30.
Amherst	408	168	139	161
Shwe-gyeen	423	168	134	153
Rangoon	353	150	125	151
Bassein	378	156	139	155

95. To resume, from the result of the foregoing examination of the figures, it is claimed that the unusually high number of children below 12 years of age, and the proportionately small number between 12 and 20 is due to special conditions of the country during the last 15 years—from conditions very unfavourable to an increase of population, the country was suddenly brought under conditions which were most favourable to such an increase ; that there has, in consequence, been a natural increase during the last 15 years quite up to that already observed in other "countries most favourably circumstanced," and that this increase may be taken in a great measure, if not entirely, to account for the disproportionately large number of children returned below the age of 12 ; again, that the numbers above the age of 20 are kept up by a large adult male immigration, and that the intervening period (from 12 to 20) has yet to be reached, and its complement filled up by the wave of the newly-born increase passing over it and restoring the statistical equilibrium.

96. This is probably but a crude speculation ; but, without far more minute enquiry than the present data admit, it seems the easiest explanation available. In leaving the subject, it may not be out of place to note that there are few economical features in British Burma which seem to have struck visitors so much as the extraordinarily large number of healthy young children in the villages.

97. At paragraph 90 the proportions of males and females at the several ages that make up every hundred of the population is shown; but there being on the whole a very much larger number of males than females in the province, the table does not serve correctly to indicate the proportions at the several ages in each sex separately. For this purpose the following statement must be taken, and for comparison the figures for the North-Western Provinces and Madras are entered :—

Table showing the Percentage of the Sexes at the several terms of life for British Burma as compared with the North-Western Provinces and Madras.

	North-Western Provinces.		Madras.		British Burma.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1	4·4	4·7	21·0	21·6	5·35	5·54
1 to 6	14·2	14·7			14·94	16·11
6 to 12	15·3	12·7	16·5	14·7	14·96	15·35
12 to 20	16·6	15·4	15·3	14·2	13·84	14·68
20 to 30	19·0	20·4	17·9	19·2	16·66	16·05
30 to 40	14·1	14·5	12·7	11·9	14·98	13·56
40 to 50	8·8	9·0	8·4	8·0	9·60	8·95
50 to 60	4·7	5·2	5·1	5·1	5·24	5·27
Over 60	2·4	2·9	3·1	3·3	4·38	4·49
Unknown	...	...	...	·01		

98. This shows that the females are more equally distributed to the several ages than the males in British Burma, and that in the earlier periods and up to 12, and again over 50, they are proportionately more numerous than the males, and than both males and females in other provinces. As the returns of females in British Burma afford a safer basis for speculation as to the longevity of the indigenous population, it may be inferred from these figures that the "waste of life" in British Burma is not so marked as in India. The unusually high proportion of children already referred to is more distinctly shown by this table; and, although there are absolutely more boys than girls, there is a larger proportion of girls on the total females than of boys on the total males. The number of girls relatively decreasing over 12, but the number of aged women being again proportionately high, seems to support the suggestion in paragraphs 95—97, that, owing to certain exceptional conditions, there has been an abnormally large number of births during the last 12 years leading to an abnormally large proportion of children below that age, and that the period between 12 and 30 has yet to be bridged over by this increment as the time goes by. As there is no reason to suppose, however, that this accelerated birth-rate has received any check, the disparity at the several ages attributed to it will probably be apparent for several years to come, and in the next Census the only change in the relation of the figures to be expected will be a modification of the present proportion in the direction of raising the numbers between 6 to 12, and reducing the fall in the succeeding period.

99. The same observations cannot, except to a limited extent, be made from an examination of the proportion of males at the several terms of life, although there is the same falling-off between 12 and 20 in the proportion of boys, the excess below 12 is not so marked. It is sufficient, however, below the age of 6, to explain in part the apparently low proportion (when compared with the North-Western Provinces) of adult men from 20 to 30. Were the proportion of boys below 6 normal, *ceteris paribus* the proportion of adults over 20 would be higher. As it

is, in the North-Western Provinces, out of 1,000 males, 190 are between 20 and 30; in Madras, 179; in British Burma, 166; but between 20 and 50 the adult male immigration into British Burma restores the proportion to nearly an equality. Between these ages the figures for every 1,000 males are—North-Western Provinces, 419; British Burma, 413; Madras, 390. Above 50, the proportions in British Burma for both sexes are very much higher than either in the North-Western Provinces or Madras.

100. It is quite certain that if the large element of immigrants who neither are born nor *die* in the country were eliminated, the excessive proportion of children would be very marked; and, again, if the excess of children attributed to special causes are also removed from the calculation, it is equally certain that the numbers over 50 would be very much higher, and would show that, under normal conditions, the period of life in British Burma is naturally far longer than in India.

101. The conclusion which the figures and the foregoing remarks appear to justify are—

(1) that there has been an accelerated birth-rate in British Burma during the last 12 or 15 years;
(2) that, allowing for this and for the effect of a large adult immigrant element, the indigenous Burmese population would appear to be longer lived than those of India;
(3) that there are more male children born, but that the females are longer lived;
(4) that, but for the adult male immigrants, an equality of numbers of the two sexes would nearly be reached at the middle periods of life.

CHAPTER VIII.

INFIRMITIES OF THE PEOPLE.

102. STATEMENT CI. (page iv.) gives the numbers of insanes, idiots, the deaf, dumb, blind, and lepers.

Insanes (including idiots).

103. It would be hardly reasonable to suppose that the distinction between insanes and idiots has been scientifically preserved, and it is safer to take both together. The statement shows 4,253 insanes and idiots on the total population, of whom 2,677 are males, and 1,576 females. This gives one insane to every 643 of the population. Here, as elsewhere, the proportion of persons of unsound mind is much higher among males than among females; there is one male insane to every 536 males, and one female insane to every 832 females. These figures, although showing a lower proportion of insanes than the returns of European classes, are very much higher than the corresponding returns for Indian provinces.

In the North-Western Provinces there is one insane to every				6,408	persons.
In Bengal	...	...	...	3,315	„
In Madras	...	...	...	2,209	„
In British Burma	...	...	...	643	„
In England	...	...	...	522	„
In America	...	...	..	448	„
In France	...	...	...	443	„

104. In the Census reports for Indian provinces, some doubt is generally expressed as to the completeness of these returns, and certainly in a highly prolific, under-fed population, such as the agricultural classes of the North-Western Provinces, a larger percentage of weak intellects might be expected. It is noticed by Doctor Cleghorn that, of treated cases of insanity in that province, 50 per cent. are due to the use of ganja, and 84·5 per cent. are from physical, and only 15·5 from moral, causes. So far as the observations at the single Lunatic Asylum in this province throw light on the point, the proportions are reversed in British Burma. The Superintendent, Rangoon Asylum, reports

that of 156 cases in one year, of which the history was ascertained, 107 were due to moral causes, and among Burmans the proportion is still higher. In 3 years, of 124 Burman lunatics, the causes of whose affliction were known, 86 cases were from moral causes.

105. The Burmese are a highly emotional and excitable people, and temporary insanity from mental (domestic griefs, money-losses, &c.,) causes is very frequent among them. They do not use Indian hemp, and they are an abundantly-fed people.

Deaf mutes.

106. Of deaf mutes—which in these returns probably includes persons deaf but not dumb, and persons dumb but not deaf—there were 3,675, of whom 2,307 were males, and 1,368 females; this gives one in every 744 of the total population, one male in every 622 males, one female in every 969 males. These numbers are very much higher than the average in other Indian returns and in Europe.

In the North-Western Provinces there is one deaf mute to every	3,873	of the people.
In Bengal	2,439	„
In France	1,702	„
In England	1,640	„
In Madras	760	„
In British Burma	744	„

Blind.

107. Of blind persons there were 5,745, of whom 3,398 were males and 2,347 females, giving one in every 495 of the population; one male blind to every 422 males, and one female blind to every 558 females. In British Burma, as in India, the proportion of blind persons is very much higher than in Europe, and is probably in a great measure due to the prevalence of small-pox and the small head-way that the practice of vaccination has made with the people. The ratio in other provinces and in European countries are as below:—

In the Punjab one blind in	174	persons.
In Berar	263	„
In Oudh	287	„
In the North-Western Provinces	461	„
In British Burma ...	495	„
In Madras ...	519	„
In Norway ...	540	„
In France ...	938	„
In England ...	994	„
In Prussia ...	1,738	„
In Austria ...	1,785	„

108. The returns for Lower Bengal give one in 1,279, a figure which is to be taken with some hesitation.

Lepers.

109. There are 3,203 lepers returned, of whom 2,346 are males and 857 females. This gives a higher ratio than in other provinces, the comparison being as under:—

In the North-Western Provinces there is one leper to every	3,046	persons.
In Madras	2,240	„
In Bengal	1,684	„
In Punjab	1,602	„
In Oudh	1,430	„
In British Burma	857	„

110. There is one leper in every 611 males and one in every 1,530 females. This high ratio in British Burma, and notably among the male sex, is deserving of attention. Experiments in the treatment of leprosy have been recently carried on at some stations of the province; but no enquiry as to the cause of the exceptional prevalence of this disease appears to have been made. With reference to the conditions under which it has been observed chiefly to prevail in other countries, it may be noted that the Burmese are neither a dirty nor an underfed people, although it has been stated that they are addicted to innutritious and injudicious forms of diet. How far the consumption of unwholesome wild vegetables and fish in a partially salted, half-putrescent state is responsible for the presence of leprosy, it is beyond the scope of this summary to enquire.

111. Taking the total cases of the infirmities selected by the Government of India for special notice, it appears that there are of insanes, idiots, lepers, blind, and deaf mutes, 16,876, or 0·61 per cent. of the population incapacitated for general purposes from these causes ; and of these, 10,728 are males and 6,048 females.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

112. Much doubt has been expressed—and with reason—by the District Officers, of the trustworthiness of the returns on the subject of education. These would show that only 349,898 or 24·37 of the total male population can read and write, and only 17,970 or 1·37 of the females.

113. Excluding foreigners and children under 12, the figures are 265,967 of total males and 9,563 of total females able to read and write.

114. These figures, although showing a higher average of instructed among males than in Indian provinces, are obviously under-stated for British Burma. Practically, it is unusual to meet a Burman who cannot read or write a little : to be instructed is a part of his religion, and has been so for centuries.

115. In carrying out the project of Sir A. Phayre to include the old monastic school system in the Government scheme of primary education, the Department of Public Instruction has in one year, and in only six districts out of fifteen, affiliated 800 schools, teaching some 23,000 pupils, which alone would give an average of 2,000 monastic schools in the province, teaching nearly 60,000. Between the ages of six and twelve (the usual age for schooling) there are 193,000 Burmese boys, and therefore about one-third of the male population would appear to obtain education from the monastic schools alone. When it is remembered that these are supplemented by numerous Lay schools, where boys and girls learn together, it is impossible to accept the Census returns as correct. Their inaccuracy is more apparent on an examination of the returns for adult Burmese males. For the whole province the proportion of Burmese males returned as "instructed" is within a fraction of 32 per cent. ; but this varies in different districts from 91 per cent. in Ramree to 9·30 per cent. in Rangoon District.

116. The variation cannot be explained by relative situation, for it occurs between adjoining districts. The three highest returns are from Ramree, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo, that is, from one district in each of the three divisions. The following figures show the variation distinctly :—

District.	Buddhist males over 20 years of age.	No. that can read and write over 20 years of age.	Percentage.
Ramree	32,025	29,150	91·02
Sandoway	11,064	3,675	33·22
Rangoon District	88,315	8,067	9·13
Ditto Town	23,785	11,400	47·93
Thayetmyo	36,782	26,198	71·23
Prome	65,348	16,530	25·30
Tavoy	15,732	6,599	41·94
Amherst	44,411	10,651	23·98
Toungoo	18,833	16,122	85·61
Shwe-gyeen	30,213	7,934	26·26

117. But it is the returns of "instructed" females that are most open to question. Girls have been taught to read and write in Burma for generations—not so universally as boys, but probably more than in any other country in the East. Mr. Hordern, the Director of Public Instruction, says : "There are two features of educational work peculiar to the province,—namely, the existence of an

ancient and wide-spread system of gratuitous primary instruction in connection with the Buddhist monasteries ; and the facilities which the free social position of women affords for the advancement of female education ;" and an enquiry recently commenced by the Department shows that, besides the results of home instruction, there are, in the indigenous Lay schools, girls in the proportion of one to every three boys.

118. The Census shows only 12,300 out of 1,187,850 Burmese women as instructed, or a little over one per cent. in a country where female education was a reality before Oxford was founded.

119. The figures for the principal towns show that, out of every 1,000 adult Burmese women, in Rangoon 61, in Moulmein 102, and in Akyab 53 are educated ; while in the rural districts of Toungoo and Thayetmyo, where there is reason to believe the Census details were attended to with exceptional care, the proportion is 24 in the 1,000.

120. Some of the District Officers, in seeking an explanation for the very unexpected results under this head, express a belief that, in the case of both men and women, a certain shyness about their qualifications probably prevented many from returning themselves as instructed.

121. The prison returns for the last four years show that among convicts an average of over 60 per cent. can read and write, while 10 per cent. of the female convicts have had some education, and it is hardly probable that the criminal classes can be better instructed than the general population.

122. But practically the imperfection of the return depends on the vagueness of the standard adopted by the enumerators. It is utterly fallacious to suppose that 91 per cent. of the male adult population can read and write in the Ramree District, while only 9 per cent. have the same degree of instruction in the Rangoon District, and still more improbable that, in the Prome District, only 25 per cent. can read and write, while 71 per cent. can do so in the adjoining district of Thayetmyo. There is no such divergent mode or machinery for imparting scholastic information in these districts, or indeed throughout the Province, as can justify the widely different proportions assigned to the various localities. The facilities for primary education are much the same throughout British Burma if based on population ; but taking the figures, such as they are, it may be estimated that, had the same standard of qualification been adopted throughout, fully 50 per cent. of the male adult population would have been returned as able to read and write.

CHAPTER X.

OCCUPATION OF THE PEOPLE.

123. IN FILLING UP the column of occupation in the enumeration form, less accuracy appears to have been obtained than in the rest of the work, and the compiled results under this head must be accepted with some reserve. Furthermore, the instructions that in these statements males over 15 only were to be shown was not applicable to Burma, where the women occupy so important a place among the trades.

124. According to the classification prescribed by the Government of India, there were in the seven divisions the following proportions of the people :—

1.	Persons employed under Government, &c.	18,195
2.	Professional persons	37,066
3.	Persons in service or performing personal offices	133,657
4.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	615,772
5.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade	112,612
6.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, &c.	299,656
7.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise, including women of no special occupation, and all children	1,529,290
	Total ...	2,747,148

125. From the details of class 7 it appears that, of a total female population of 1,311,630, 866,220 are accounted for as unoccupied or children ; and to

these may be added, probably, two-fifths of those returned as of having no ostensible means of livelihood, beggars, and paupers, or 44,000 more. This leaves 400,000 more females to be accounted for, and for these we must turn to the other classes. Of those engaged in the following occupations, nearly the whole are women :—

Midwives and nurses	818
General retail dealers and shop-keepers	56,548
Cotton-spinning and weaving	10,391
Silk-producers and sellers	4,345
Weavers and spinners of silk-goods and dealers in the same	3,417
Weavers, spinners, cleaners of cotton-goods, thread, tape, &c.	8,882
Sellers of fruits and vegetables	5,933
Provisioners, general dealers in articles of food, bazaar supplies, &c. ...	6,862
Sellers of tobacco, cigars, snuffs	1,147
Ditto of pân and betel	1,436
Total ...	99,979

126. And of the following a large proportion—possibly one-third—are women :—

Servants other than domestics, or employed in houses	124,360
Labourers for wages	22,049
Persons employed in keeping or using ships and steamers and boats ...	22,569
Jute, hemp, and flax-spinning and weaving	10,231
Labourers	161,588
Sellers of grain and flour	1,066
Millers and grinders, and huskers of grain	3,091
Fishermen and fishmongers	25,796
Sellers of firewood	1,905
Total ...	372,655

127. For the remaining females unaccounted for, we must turn to the cultivators and tenants, among whom it is probable many women have been returned.

128. From Statement VI. it will be seen that agriculture absorbs even a larger proportion than in India, the numbers engaged in manufactures and mechanical arts being proportionally but small.

CHAPTER XI.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES OF THE PEOPLE.

129. THERE IS POSSIBLY NO country in the world whose inhabitants are more varied in race, custom, and language than those of Burma, and the natural circumstances of the country are such as to make this variety more than probable. A land which Dr. Mason describes as bounded "by the Tais on the east, the Malays on the south, the Tartars and Chinese on the north, and the Caffres and Hindus on the west," and which is, in fact, wedged in between the local confines of three of the five great divisions of the human race, possesses features likely to attract settlers from many lands, and of very varied customs and tastes. Rich, well-favoured valleys for the cultivator; wide mountain regions and dense forests to hide the wildest tribes in unimpaired savagery and undisturbed by the neighbourhood of a later civilization; a long sea-board, indented by many sheltering harbours, to tempt sea-farers—all have contributed to bring together a mixed people. It would be easy to suppose it a disputed spot in the earlier days, and to expect that, in the collision of great races through a long period of history, many ethnological fragments should people the middle land; and although the Mongolian element has been, and is, the predominant race, it appears under very numerous forms, and in races who, among themselves, reject the connection of a common parent stock. Of these are the Burmese, Arakanese, indigenous and immigrant Shans, the Karens, and the endless list of hill tribes; while, on the other hand, there are the Talaings of Martaban and Pegu,

who are of Indian origin; the Selongs of the south, who are undoubtedly Malays. One imaginative traveller identifies the Toungthoos with the ancient Huns, and there have not been wanting enthusiastic minds to find yet another resting-place for the ill-used Ten Tribes of Israel in the Karens of Toungoo.

130. Add to these numerous local races, the Europeans of all nations who crowd our sea-ports; the Chinese from every part of the Celestial Empire; the Mahomedans of Surat, Persia, Bengal, and southernmost Madras; the Hindus of Bengal and the Coromandel, Panthays, Siamese, Malays, Jews, and Negroes, all of whom are to be met with here, and we have a varied and Babel-tongued population, for which, except perhaps at Singapore and Port Said during the early days of the Canal, there is no parallel elsewhere.

131. The indigenous population of Burma—or rather the total of its inhabitants belonging to *races* which are indigenous to it—may from one point of view be regarded as of two classes, (1) the people of the plains—the settled, paddy-cultivating, manufacturing people, *viz.*, the Burmese, Arakanese, and Talaings; (2) the hill people—the Highlanders, who are in many cases more or less nomadic, and are all naturally less settled and less civilized than those of the first division. This second class consists of Karens, Shans, the Toungthoos, the Khyengs, and other hill tribes of the Arakan Yoma. But, so far as regards the Karens, this classification is only partially applicable, for, as is noted below, many thousand Karens had, long anterior to our occupation, descended into the plains and adopted the cultivation and settled habits of the Burmans.

132. The most generally-accepted theories about the original seats from which these two classes of the inhabitants of British Burma originally came seem to point to both having descended at some prehistoric period from that north-easterly region—the *terra incognita* of the geographist and ethnologist—which lies between and north of the province of Sechuan and Tibet, and that in whatever order of time, or at what unknown intervals the different tribes branched from the parent stock, or from one another, and descended to where we now find them, it is evident that Burman, Arakanese, Kumi, and Karen are all originally of one family.

133. The probability is that the tribes who came down first were the ancestors of the present hill-men—and that a succeeding wave of more powerful or fiercer clans from the same direction peopled the valleys at a later period. Taking the great bend of the Brahmapootra as the starting-point from which this great family of highland tribes poured forth, there seem to have been two great branches—one tending westward, the individuals of which are known as Nagas, Kookas, Shandoos, Lushais, Khyens, Mroos, and Koomies; while eastward went the forefathers of those who are now known in the upper valley of the Irrawaddy as Kakhyens, who, on the watershed of the Irrawaddy and the Salween, merge into Karens, with the Karennee as an off-shoot, and are prolonged into the delta of Pegu as the Karen valley cultivator of our day; and of these the Toungthoos are probably a fragment. Subsequent to the descent of these tribes, there seems to have come a people greater than they, who, entering at the head waters of the Irrawaddy, occupied its splendid valleys, driving back the hill-men on either side of them to their mountain fastnesses. And these last invaders are now represented by the Burman, from whom (probably soon after his occupation of Burma Proper) branched the Arakanese.

134. Although thus separated by a great nation of only remotely kindred stock, there are similarities of language, physical type, and traditions which establish an ethnical affinity between all the races situated along the immense sweep of mountain country which hems in Burma on three sides. But the evidences of this relationship have never yet been compendiously collated, and the industry displayed in this direction by individual officers, whose duty has brought them in contact with one or other of the several tribes, has not yet borne fruit in the form of a general enquiry. A systematic examination of the dialects, or even a scientific comparison of the vocabularies which have already been compiled, would probably throw much light upon their mutual relationship; but, as it is, a great deal of the speculation on the subject is necessarily guess-work. Indeed,

much service would be rendered to enquiries into these subjects if a uniform nomenclature were adopted by Government when writing of very nearly allied, if not absolutely identical, peoples. The Governments of Bengal and Burma do not even now use the same names for the same tribe. The word Shandoo, applied to a powerful clan in North Arakan and Chittagong, is nothing but the careless generalization of a Burman speaking of a hill-man, and merely means "like a Shan;" and we find the Assam authorities speaking of the people we call Kakhyens as Nagas. Much material is already to hand for any one undertaking to trace the relationship or difference between the Kookies, the Kakuas, the Kakoos, or Kakhyens, the Khyens, and the Karens, to link their languages together, and to connect them with Burmese on the one hand, and Tibetan on the other.

Burmese.

135. Of what the censûs returns call Burmese, there are 1,583,792, or nearly three-fifths of the total population. On reference to the divisional returns, seven-eighths of these are shown as in Pegu, in which province they form three-fourths of the total population. In these returns, however, the numbers given for Burmese proper include many who are not of pure Burmese extraction, but Burman crossed with Talaing and Shan.

136. Speaking roughly, and within the scope of authentic history, the original habitat of the pure Burmese may be said to be the countries formerly known as the Kingdoms of Ava, Prome, and Toungoo. The Burmese, as we know of them, were the dwellers in the valleys of the great rivers as far south and west as these continued to be real valleys. As the mountains of Pegu disappear and fan out, and the last low hills slope down and are lost in the unbroken flats of the Pegu delta, the Burman gave place to the Talaing. The Burman line was in the old time about the parallel of Akoutoung, in the north of the Henzada district. From the stock that dwelt to the north of this line the Ra-Koingtha, or Arakanese, must originally have branched; and Burmese history is full of allusion to wars between the Burmese and the Arakanese on the west, and the Talaings on the south. Since the ultimate subjugation of the latter race, the Burmese have peopled the modern province of Pegu, and by expatriation and penal laws before our time, and by absorption since our occupation, have done much to merge the Talaing in the more powerful race.

137. Intermarriage between Burmese and Talaings is more frequent now than formerly, and among the Talaings of Pegu and Martaban the admixture of Burman blood is apparent. At present in British Burma, Prome, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo are the habitat of the true Burman, and it is there that the language is spoken in its purest form.

Arakanese.

138. The Arakanese—or, as they may properly be called, the Burmese of Arakan—are evidently only a branch of the Burmese or Mramma stock. The precise period of their occupation of Arakan is not established by evidence, but it is probable that they migrated from the main body of Burmans soon after their settlement in Burma. They differ but slightly from the Burmese of Pegu, either in appearance, manners, or language; in the last, the differences are merely slight provincialisms.

139. The presence of a Burman-speaking people, and, in the old time, a Burmese kingdom in Tavoy and Mergui countries, cut off from other Burman tracts by the intervening Talaing kingdom, is accounted for by a traditional Arakanese colony. This tradition, Dr. Mason notes, is supported by the dialect of the Tavoyers, which contains "many provincialisms peculiar to Arakan." The Arakanese number 331,448, or about three-fourths of the population of Arakan, and, taking them with the Burmans, the total is 1,915,140, or more than two-thirds of the population of the province; and these, the dominant native race, outnumber all the others in every district except Amherst and Shwe-gyeen, which are still the stronghold of the Talaing.

Talaings.

140. The Talaings, as noted above, are of undoubted Indian origin, and a people quite distinct from all other races of Burma, differing (at one time) in language, customs, and, indeed, in every respect, except religion.

141. Tha-htun (modern Thatone), the ancient capital of Suvarnabhumi, the holiest city in Burmese legend, was the early seat of this people. "The traditions, as well as the scanty historical notices which remain regarding Tha-htun, show that it was founded by Indian colonists. One tradition is that the original colonists came from Thu-binga, in the country of Ka-ra-naka of Karanatta. By some this is made to refer to the founding of Maulamyaing. It may, however, be accepted as a certainty that people from what is called the Coromandel Coast established at an early period—possibly a thousand years before the Christian era—one or more trading stations on the coast of Pegu." And round Tha-htun centre the most sacred events of the early history of the Buddhist religion in Burma. Among the few facts recorded in the native annals of Tha-htun which need be mentioned here, is the arrival of the great Missionaries, Thanna and Uttara, which is put down as having occurred in the year 228 of religion, being 320 B. C., instead of the true date, 241 B. C., and the introduction of the Pi-ta-kat, or books of the Buddhist scriptures, by Budhaghosa, about A. D. 403.

142. The Talaing nation, which in the last century was the ruling power in Pegu and Martaban, appears to have been formed from two distincts tocks, both starting from India and uniting into one people in Burma. The name Talaing is supposed to be merely a reproduction of Telinga or Telingana, and the people to whom the name was primarily applied are taken to have been Dravidian colonists who came over by sea and settled in Tha-htun.

143. The early establishment of a colony, or city for trade, on the coast of Ramanya by settlers from Talingana, satisfactorily accounts for the name Talaing, by which the people of Pegu are known to the Burmese and to all peoples of the west, and "Ramanya is the country bordering on the sea-coast from the mouth of the Pa-thin (Bassein) river, near Cape Negrais, to the mouth of the Than-lwin (Salween).

144. The other, and probably more numerous stock, are believed to be identical with the pre-Aryan Kols of Central India, and call themselves Muns. These settled about Pegu, and ultimately, with the Telingana settlers, whose name was given to the combined people, formed the Talaing nation. On this subject, the following is taken from an article by Sir A. Phayre in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1873 :—

145. "That learned man (Dr. Mason) has, in his work on Burma, pointed out the remarkable similarity between the language of the Mun of Pegu, and that of the Horo or Munda people of Chutia Nagpore, called the Kols. The first syllable of the word 'Munda,' which is used, as I understand, to designate the language of several tribes in the western highlands of Bengal, rather than as a tribal name, is identical in sound with the race name of the people of Pegu. The connection of the two peoples, as shown by the similarity of their languages in a series of test words, has been commented on by the Honourable Mr. Campbell, in a paper on the 'Races of India' in the *Journal of the Ethnological Society*. We appear, then, to be forced to the conclusion that the Mun or Talaing people of Pegu are of the same stock as the Kols and other aboriginal tribes of India who may have occupied that country before even the Dravidians entered it. Cosma de Koros in the Tibetan Dictionary defines 'Mon' as a general name for the hill people between the plains of India and Tibet. Assuming that a people having that name once inhabited the eastern Himalaya region, and migrated to the south, we have now no means of tracing whether the Muns of Pegu came direct down the coast of the Erawati, or, parting from their kinsmen, the Kolarian tribes, in the lower course of the Ganges or Brahmaputra, came through Arakan to their present seat. There appear now to be no indications of their presence either in Arakan or in the country of the Upper Erawati; though more careful enquiry into the languages of some of the wild hill tribes between Arakan and Manipur might possibly show their track. The Dravidians of Talingana, who beyond all doubt came by sea to the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal probably a thousand years before the Christian era, found the Muns rude savages, who even some five centuries later are called *bhilus*, or ogres. Yet the Dravidian colonists have been merged into the mass of that wild race. Their name, indeed, remains in the word Talaing, but it is known only to foreigners,

and is not acknowledged in the language of the people. Though the alphabet used by the Mun is derived from an Indian source through the Dravidians, there is probably little or no trace of the language of that race in the Mun tongue."

146. The kingdom thus established flourished and extended its power up to a recent period, carrying on wars with varying success against the Burman Kings of Ava and Toungoo, and with Siam, and even on one occasion interfering in the affairs of Arakan, till its final subjugation by Alompra in 1757-58. After the conquest of Pegu, the Burmans treated the Talaings with much severity, and [as is noticed in Appendix 3 (paragraphs 9—11) of this report] many thousands emigrated to Siam. In the first Burmese war, the Talaings received and assisted the English cordially, and, on our returning from Pegu after the treaty of Yandaboo, the Burmans avenged themselves upon our unfortunate friends.

147. "The Burmese, since the conquest of Pegu by Alompra (Alaung Phra) in 1757-58, had strongly discouraged the use of the Mun language. After the war with the British, the language of the people who had welcomed the invader was furiously proscribed: it was forbidden to be taught in the Buddhist monasteries or elsewhere. The result has been that, in little more than a century, the language of about a million of people has become extinct. It is probable that there are not now one hundred families in Pegu Proper in which it is spoken as their vernacular tongue. In the province of Martaban, however, including a part of Maulamyaing, there are thousands who still speak the Mun language only. These are chiefly the descendants of emigrants who left Pegu in 1826, when the British army retired and occupied the Tenasserim territory. There are, however, some thousands of the Mun people in Siam, who emigrated there towards the end of the eighteenth, and in the early part of the nineteenth centuries, to escape the cruel rule of the Burmese."

148. Since our occupation, any oppression of Talaings which may previously have existed has, of course, disappeared. But another process—that of absorption by the more powerful race—is effecting the obliteration of the Talaings as a distinct people quite as surely and rapidly as the most vigorous persecution could. Already the language is disappearing. The rising generation speak Burmese, and in dress and manners there is practically no difference from the latter race. The returns show their numbers as only 181,000, or about 6½ per cent. on the total population of the province. But it is probable that all the mixed race of Burmese and Talaings, and possibly many pure Talaings, are returned as Burmans.

They are to be met chiefly in Tenasserim, and in Amherst and Moulmein form the majority of the population; but there are some tribes on the Koladyne, in Arakan, whose origin is traced to the Talaing army who entered Arakan in the thirteenth century.

149. There is one more race which has been so long in the country that it may be called indigenous, and that is the Arakanese Mussulman. These are descendants, partly of voluntary immigrants at different periods from the neighbouring province of Chittagong, and partly of captives carried off in the wars between the Burmese and their neighbours. There are some 64,000 of them in Arakan, differing from the Arakanese but little, except in their religion and the social customs which their religion directs.

Arakanese Mussulmans.

150. Of the hill-men, the Karens are vastly the most numerous and important. It has already been suggested that the numerous tribes known to us as Karens are a part of the wave of hill-men who, at some early period, came down along the mountain chains on either side of the Irrawaddy and Salween to near the sea. The Karens were probably one of the, if not *the*, earliest of these. They have traditions of a long pilgrimage of their people across a dismal desert, which strangely resembles the story of the Hebrew Exodus—indeed, the whole of their traditions have so strong a Jewish tinge as to render it very probable that their forefathers must have been in contact with the Jewish colonies, of whom unmistakeable traces have been found in various parts of Western China. Like their relations, the Khyengs, they speak regretfully of a lost birth-right. They once were a united people, knowing God, and having books as perfect as other nations;

The Karens.

but they neglected their books, and lost them: thus "they lost God," and broke into clans at feud one with another. They were promised, however, that white foreigners would come from the west, who would bring them back to God; and it is probable that among few peoples have Missionaries been so successful as the American Baptists and the French Roman Catholics among the Karens. The Burman word "Karen is a name applied to several distinct tribes" of one race, "having one language," though speaking "widely differing dialects." There "are White Karens, Red Karens, and Black Karens, so designated from the prevailing colour of their dress." We also speak of "Burmese Karens and Talaing Karens, from the nations with which they are associated." The Karens in British Burma are of two principal families—the Sgau and the Pwo; of the Bghai clan, which includes the Red Karen, there are few in British territory.

151. Our Karens are again divided into two peoples. Those who retain the ways of their forefathers live in the hills of the Tenasserim Division, cultivate in a desultory, hand-to-mouth fashion, moving from clearing to clearing, following the chase, and conducting themselves generally like the other hill tribes. The others—the numerous Karens of both Sgau and Pwo tribes, who have long been settled in the plains—who, although retaining their language, customs, and (save where converted to Christianity) their religion, or want of religion, have adopted the Burmese method of cultivation, and have become a rice-growing, tax-paying section of the people. Of these in Myanoung, Bassein, Rangoon, and Amherst there are some 230,000; while the true Hill Karens to the number of about 100,000 are to be found on the Sittang and Salween.

152. The Karens are—according to the Missionaries, who know them best—a manageable and truthful people. Although timid in their dealings with other races, they are brave in the chase, to which they are devoted, faithful to their masters, and, when they work, very industrious. They have a curious gift of music, and acquire the European method of harmony with great facility.

Shans.

153. It is hardly accurate to speak of the Shans as a race indigenous to this Province. There are only 36,000 in British Burma, and of these the greater number have settled since our occupation of the country. Even in Toungoo and Shwe-gyeen, it is probable that the presence of a number of Shan families and villages is the result of recent immigration.

Toungthoos.

154. The Toungthoos, of whom there are some 24,000 in Amherst and Shwe-gyeen, are an isolated race, whose origin has not been very accurately fixed. They are a swarthy race, sturdily built, differing in language, dress, customs, and physique from the surrounding races. They have no written character, and their traditions are preserved to them by professional story-tellers, whose *séances* replace with the Toungthoo the *pway*, or historical drama, of the Burmese. Their language is said by Dr. Mason to approach nearer to that of the Pwo Karens than of any other of the surrounding races, and this is supported by the opinion of Mr. John Davis, Assistant Commissioner at Thatone, who, himself a good linguist, has acquired considerable knowledge of Toungthoo. In dress the tribe resembles the Shans.

155. Captain Foley was "persuaded that the Toungthoos are the descendants of the Tanjau described by Gibbon, a remnant of the ancient Huns!" Toungthoo is the Burmese translation of the Talaing word Minne-tu, which means a hill-man or mountaineer.

Khyengs.

156. Turning now to the hill-men of Arakan, the most important are the Khyengs, who form in British Burma the largest of the numerous hill tribes who inhabit the ranges "that stretch up from Arakan to the Naga Hills." They occupy the Yoma mountains between Pegu and Arakan, are numerous in the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan and on the Eastern side of the Irrawaddy, in the uplands of Prome and Myedai, and on the watershed between the Irrawaddy and Sittang. There are also some 5,000 in Sandoway. Colonel Hannay says they are identical with

the Nagas. Colonel Yule thinks they are nearly allied to the Kookies. Dr. Mason classes them with the Pwo Karens. Sir Arthur Phayre regarded them as one of the earliest of the tribes from the north who settled in Arakan. Colonel Horace Browne says :—

"The Khyengs are one of those unnumbered varieties of the Mongolian family of the human race who are found scattered over all the hilly countries between Eastern Bengal, the Western Provinces of China, and the borders of Annam and Cambodia, whose general distinguishing characteristic is that they pursue an erratic form of agriculture. *Arva in annos mutant et superest ager.*

"These waifs and strays of humanity have never yet made for themselves a place in the world's history, and the greater portion of their languages and traditions still form a complete *terra incognita* to the ethnologist. None of them have ever developed a form of Government higher than the patriarchal family system."

157. They have a doleful tradition that their fore-ordained lot in life is one of many vicissitudes, and without fixed resting-places, for early in the infancy of their race they were irretrievably robbed of their heritage by the Burman. "Their invariable occupation is cultivation, which is generally toungya (jhoom), so that they can move about from place to place, Under British rule, however, many of them are taking to the ordinary paddy cultivation. With the acquisition of paddy-fields, they generally lose much of their propensity for roving. Under Burman rule, they were probably never permitted to acquire any fixed property inland. Many centuries of oppression have made the Khyengs generally a retiring and timid race, though they are much less so than the Karengs. They are seldom genial and communicative, except when under the influence of *khoung*. A Khyeng seldom takes to violent crime ; but when he does do so, he becomes a most dangerous character, exhibiting considerable boldness and great skill in eluding capture." The most striking custom of this people is the practice of tattooing their women's faces. This is said to have been adopted with the view of preventing Burmans, who are always ready to tyrannize over the Khyengs, from depriving them, as they once did, of their most comely females. The custom until lately was universal ; but in British territory some young women may be found who have been bold enough to discard this national custom.

158. The Khyengs number in British Burma 51,117, of whom 21,715 are in Arakan and 29,360 in Pegu, chiefly in Thayetmyo and Prome.

Koomies or Kwamies.

159. Next to the Khyens, the Koomies or Kwamies (dog-tails) form the most numerous of the hill tribes. They number in all about 19,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are still in the hills of Northern Arakan, the rest having come down and settled in the Akyab plains. Sir Arthur Phayre, speaking of this tribe and the Khyoung-thas, says: "This hill tribe belongs to the same great family of the human race as the "Myam-ma ; their languages being apparently of the same structure ; their "physiognomy alike ; they have black, straight hair, high cheek-bones, oblique "eyes, and scanty beards. The Koomies, in short, appear like Ra-khoing-thas in "a more rude state of existence ; the traditions of the latter people refer to the "former as already possessors of the country when the Myam-ma race entered it.

"The traditions of the Ra-khoing-thas refer expressly to the hill tribes as "being in possession of the country when their own ancestors entered it.

"The Khyengs have a tradition that they are direct descendants of some "Burmese refugees, or the remnants of an army that was lost in the mountains "when attempting to penetrate to the westward. From the Koomies I could gather "nothing as to their own origin ; but I consider both tribes akin to the Myam-ma "race, and distinct from the Malay. If it be true, as is asserted, that the immi-"gration of the Malay race to Malacca, Quedah, and other districts from Sumatra "is an occurrence comparatively of late date, then it is improbable that they should "have come so far north as 21° of latitude in a remote era. The Khyengs and "Koomies are probably an off-shoot of the Myam-ma race, who left their original "seat earlier than the immediate ancestors of the Ra-khoing-thas. The most "southern Koomi tribes who inhabit the Koladan, represent themselves as being

"driven further south each succeeding year, in consequence of the encroachments "of the fiercer tribes beyond them. These encroachments still proceed."

160. From this it would appear that Sir Arthur Phayre accepted the theory which he has expressed elsewhere about the Khyengs,—that these tribes are a branch of the Myam-ma race, from which the Burmese also sprang, and that he also believes in the earlier descent of the hill-men.

Khyoung-thas.

161. The Khyoung-thas, on the other hand, are undoubtedly a mere branch, at a later period, of the Ra-khoing-thas, or Arakanese, having the same language and religion, whereas the Koomies and Khyengs have distinct languages and no religion. Of the Khyoung-thas, the authority quoted above says: "How they come to be "separated from their countrymen does not appear; it is rather extraordinary "that they should remain so, as they subject themselves in the hills to great "hardships, while to procure subsistence in the plains is a matter of no difficulty. "Lately, I have seen some instances of their settling in the plains and cultivating "land with ploughs. The religion of both these people is Buddhism; they may "be said to belong to the Mongolian family, or to be between the Mongolian and "Malay races. Their written language is the same as the Burmese; in the "colloquial, there are some provincial differences."

Mros.

162. The Mros on the Mee river, a confluent of the Koladan, are a sept of the Kwamies, and number some 3,500.

Immigrant and mixed races.

163. Of the immigrant races no special notice is here necessary, and the Census returns do not give sufficient details of the numerous mixed races which the contact of so many peoples necessarily produces. Apart from Eurasians, who are under-stated, there are two mixed races—the Indo-Burman and Chino-Burman, whose growing numbers are worthy of attention. But neither of these are noted, even for the town of Rangoon, where both are numerous.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Revenue, area, and population.

164. STATEMENT IV. shows the total area of the province to be 88,556 square miles; and in 1872 the area cultivated was 2,177,000 acres, the land revenue thereon being Rs. 36,64,884; in 1862-63 the cultivated area was 1,518,050 acres, and the revenue thereon Rs. 27,75,750. This progress has continued in an equally marked manner since the Census year, as the following table shows:—

	Area cultivated.	Land revenue.	Total revenue.	Population.
	Acres.	£	£	
1862-63	1,518,050	277,575	939,667	2,020,634
1872 (Census year) ...	2,177,000	366,488	1,265,800	2,747,148
1873-74 ...	2,457,600	396,683	1,501,113	2,818,573

Village and Town population.

165. The number of villages returned is 14,105, and of those possessing over 500 inhabitants there are 503, distributed to the several districts as under :—

Arakan ...	Akyab	...	70
	Northern Arakan	...	1
	Ramree	...	18
	Sandoway	...	4
	Total	...	93
Pegu ...	Rangoon	...	68
	Bassein	...	72
	Henzada	...	73
	Prome	...	39
	Thayetmyo	...	21
	Total	...	273
Tenasserim ...	Amherst	...	61
	Tavoy	...	27
	Mergui	...	10
	Shwe-gyeen	...	30
	Toungoo	...	8
	Salween	...	1
	Total	...	137

166. There are 138 towns over 1,000 inhabitants, of which 79 are in Pegu, 10 in Arakan, and 49 in Tenasserim, 30 over 5,000, 8 over 10,000, 4 over 20,000, and 1 over 50,000.

167. The largest town (Rangoon) had at the time of taking the Census just under 100,000, though it has now probably many more, having increased much in the last two years.

Caste and religion.

168. Two important heads in an Indian Census report which may be omitted from this summary are those of Caste and Religion. In the primary sense of the word there is no such thing as caste among the Burmese, although no doubt the pride of birth exists here as elsewhere. The religion of the country is Bhuddism, and under that head 2,447,831, or 89·11, are returned ; of the remainder, 99,846 are Mahomedans, 36,658 Hindoos, and 52,299 Christians.

169. Of the last-named, those in Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Thayetmyo are for the most part Europeans and Eurasians ; but the large numbers of Roman-Catholics and Baptists in Myanoung, Bassein, and Toungoo are almost exclusively Karen converts.

Cost of Census.

170. The total cost of the Census, exclusive of the cost of publishing this report, was Rs. 11,066-2-10. The details of which sum, as rendered by the Accountants' Department, are as follows :—

Census charges, 1872-73.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of printing enumerators' forms	7,169	6	9
Pay of enumerators	1,798	10	1
Extra establishment employed in the districts for tabulating the returns	1,752	0	0
Miscellaneous	346	2	0
Total cost ...	11,066	2	10

171. The cost of tabulating the Provincial statements and of the preparation and publication of the report will probably not reach Rs. 2,000, so that the total cost will be about Rs. 13,000.

L. McIVER,

Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

APPENDIX 1.

ARAKAN DIVISION.

From the Commissioner of the Arakan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 352, dated the 3rd December 1873.

As required in your letter No. 619-19 of the 21st July last, I have now the honor to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the reports of the District Officers on the results of the census taken in this division on the night of the 15th August 1872, with the following notes and observations thereon.

2. The Arakan Division stretches from the Naaf estuary, which separates the northernmost district of Akyab from the district of Chittagong in the Bengal Presidency; it extends to Cape Negrais in the south, and consists of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain known as the Arakan Yoma range.

3. Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom, conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British Government after the first Burmese war in 1825, has an area of 18,530 square miles, but of this in 4,004 square miles to the extreme north of the Arakan Hill Tracts the Government do not profess to exercise for the present any jurisdiction for the maintenance of order and regularity. The division now comprises four districts, viz., Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway and the Hill Tracts.

4. Arakan is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal, extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of north latitude turns south-east for about 360 geographical miles, when, turning again to the westward of south, it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation, till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais. This chain, though of considerable height to the north (the Blue Mountain being supposed to be about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea), diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan; but none of the passes across it on the Arakan frontier is supposed to be more than 4,000 feet above the sea level.

5. The coast-line extends from the Naaf estuary southwards to Cape Negrais, and is estimated to be about 340 miles as the crow flies. From Combermere Bay southwards, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships; Kyouk-phyoo harbour, inside the island of Ramree, is easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access. The entire coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Ramree, Cheduba, and Akyab.

6. Owing to the nearness of the range which forms the eastern boundary of Arakan, there are no large rivers; the principal ones are the Naaf estuary, separating the districts of Akyab and Chittagong; the Mayo, which extends more than 50 miles; and the Koladan, or Akyab river, rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain, in about 23° north latitude, and navigable for upwards of 70 miles by vessels of three to four hundred tons burthen. The other rivers are the Lemroo, the Talak, the An, the Sandoway, the Tongoop, and Gwa streams, all navigable by boats only, with the exception of Gwa, the mouth of which forms a good port of call or haven, for steamers or vessels of light draught. The whole of the rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastomose by channels, which though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood. The whole coast-line is in fact a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs, which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams.

7. The head-quarters station of the division is Akyab, on an island of the same name at the entrance of the Koladan river, the entrance to which is one which has to be approached with great care by ships of heavy draught; the navigable channel is narrow, not more than two miles in breadth, and there are only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low-water springs. The port of Akyab has a great trade in paddy and rice, which is the staple of the province. The value of the trade in 1872-73 was Rs. 1,67,04,541, viz., imports to the value of Rs. 86,92,273, and exports, Rs. 80,12,268. The value of treasure included in the above was Rs. 44,33,900 imports, and Rs. 5,20,972 exports. The quantity of grain exported during the same year was 173,039 tons, of the value of Rs. 65,84,175, and the vessels clearing out of the river was of 186,000 tons burthen.

8. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or gray clay slate, and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful; except a small quantity of iron and of limestone, there are no mineral productions of any value. Coal is found near the Mayo, on the island of Ramree, and in Sandoway, but the quality is inferior, and, owing to want of labor, no attempt has been made to utilize it. A considerable area is under the influence of sea-water, which would require expensive bunding to reclaim.

9. Regarding the ethnology and population generally of this division, the Deputy Commissioner of the Akyab District, Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, has some remarks which I extract below; it will perhaps be seen that these are mainly founded on Sir A. P. Phayre's writings:—

"Although the Akyab district is separated from that of Chittagong by no very marked geographical features, consisting merely of a small water-way called the Naaf and a low ridge of hills, the dividing line represents the separation not only of two distinct provinces, but also of two grand divisions of the human race—the Tauranian from these Caucasian.

"The successive hordes of invaders who burst through the passes on the north-west frontier of India overcame the aboriginal races who inhabited the country known as Hindoostan, and either annihilated or absorbed them. Burmese legend gives a western origin to the race alleging that they were pressed eastward from the region near Nopal. Another hypothesis may be ventured, that, originally sprung from the breeding grounds of high Asia, their progenitors advanced round the eastern slopes of the Himalaya range, drove the children of the forests and streams to their mountains and morasses, and appropriated the fertile land along the valley of the Irrawaddy, a branch of the ancient Burmese race finally entering Arakan advanced westward as far as the Naaf, where they met with a race distinct in physiognomy, in colour, and the sciences of life.

"Chinese history records that about 200 years before our era the Western Tartars having conquered the Eastern, nearly subdued China, but were finally driven back. Shortly afterwards it appears the kingdoms south of the Tartars were conquered by them, showing that when they were driven back by the Chinese they turned their arms on their less powerful neighbours. Possibly this may have been a repetition of what occurred in bygone ages.

"But whatever brought the Burman to the valley of the Irrawaddy, he has since travelled south and west from Taboung, which is the oldest recognized seat of the race, and he has the Tartar geneology stereotyped on his face in characters that cannot be mistaken, 'clear (writes Dr. Mason) as the features of of the Bengali give proof that he is of the Caucasian race, his coal-black skin notwithstanding.'"

I think I need no longer follow the Deputy Commissioner's remarks on the subject. I shall add only that some authorities have even regarded the conjecture that the Arakanese may be the descendants of a Malay stock, but for this I think there is not sufficient ground.

10. Lieutenant-Colonel Davies after some further remarks continues as follows:—

"The province ruled over by the Native Kings of Arakan, who held their court in the ancient city Myokkoo, 'the old Arakan' of the maps, where remains of the palace and fortifications still exist, was finally conquered by the Burmese in 1787, from whom it was wrested by the forces of the East India Company, together with Pegu and Tenasserim, in the war of 1824-25. The treaty of Yandaboo, which was ratified in 1826, confirmed the British in possession of only Arakan and Tenasserim, Pegu to the east, which had been restored to the King of Burma after the war, was not annexed until the conclusion of the second war in 1852, while the neighbouring country of Chittagong on the west had been ceded, with the sanction of the Mogul Emperor, in 1776. Arakan remained subordinate to the Government of Bengal up to 1862, when, ten years after the second Burmese war, it was formed with Pegu and Tenasserim into a Chief Commissionership under Sir Arthur Phayre."

11. And I may also refer to an opinion of mine previously expressed, the great bulk of the people are Arakanese, a cognate race of the great Burman family, by some considered the elder branch. They are Buddhists. There are between 24,000 and 25,000 Mahomedans of the country who differ from the others in little besides their religion. The natives of India are immigrants and call for no remark. The Arakanese and Mahomedans of the country have apparently taken on some of the physical as well as moral and social characteristics of the natives of India, with whom they have been for at least centuries much intermixed. They are darker than the Talaings, and perhaps rather darker than Burmans, and the type of countenance is as much Aryan as Mongolian. Morally, too, they are, I think, more like natives of India than Burmans are, and they appear to be sliding into Indian habits and social usages. They are a coarser, more violent tempered people than Burmans, and have more of the pride of race and a concomitant indolence, and are, I think, less truthful. In the extreme south the people may be said to be Burmans.*

The inhabitants of the plains are Arakanese, both the original Buddhists or Burman stock, and the race known as Arakanese Mahomedans or "Kullas", also genuine Kullas (immigrants from India,) and Mros, with a few others.

The Mros are generally classed as a hill people, and for convenient classification it is well so to regard them; but many of them live in the plain country.

It remains to notice the hill races. These are —

Khyoungthas.	Khyengs.
Khoomies or Kwaymies,	Mros.

The first, the Khyoungthas, are undoubtedly of the same race as the Arakanese, and a similar people. They take their name from their habitat. They inhabit the banks of mountain streams, and are therefore children of the stream. There appears to be no reason why they should now continue to live separate from their Arakanese brethren, whatever reason there may have been for their originally doing so. Some of them of late years have become cultivators in the plain country.

The Khoomies are also obviously of Myamma or Burmese extraction. Their language is Arakanese with differences. Arakanese is Burmese with differences. They are said by a very high authority (Sir Arthur Phayre) to appear like Arakanese in a ruder state of existence. They are to be found chiefly in the Koladan river valley.

The Khyengs in this division are the same people as the Khyengs of Pegu. Their appearance and habits are not dissimilar from those of the Khoomies, but their women tattoo the whole of their faces.

The Mros also closely resemble the Khoomies; the men are remarkable for wearing very tight and scanty loin cloths. They have milder features and a more squalid appearance than the Khoomies, and look less like mountaineers. They are of a decidedly inferior type.

12. The printed rules prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for the occasion were observed in all districts in taking the census except in the Hill Tracts, where, under instructions received on the representations of Captain Hughes, instead of the regular census, an approximate estimate of the population was substituted.

13. The *modus operandi* of taking the census is thus detailed by the several Officers :—

Akyab District.

The official machinery available for the task of enumeration consisted of Court writers, 13 in number; Thoogyees or native revenue collectors, 116; Goungs, or rural police, 130; Kyaidangyees, or village constables, 972; and the regular police of all ranks, only about half of whom were actually available, some from being on duty, and some from inability to write sufficiently well.

* The above were supplemented by as much unpaid agency as could be got. In the island of Akyab, owing to the number of the inhabitants, it was found necessary to hire enumerators.

For the close assimilation of the annual and general census returns we must look to the long time the people have been accustomed to the recurring telling of houses, inhabitants, and cattle; to the free and easy manner of the Arakanese; and that the exceptional estimate was made for the most part through the agency of persons known to the people, who go in and out in their midst and are intimately acquainted with their most private affairs; as also to the absence of any extortion or bribery, not a single instance of any attempt having been brought to notice; indeed the operation was carried out too openly, and there was no suspicion of any sinister intentions on the part of Government.

Ramree.

The principle on which the enumeration of the people was made was that of an house-to-house enumeration, made on the night of the 15th August.

In villages where there was no resident Thoogyee or Goung, this enumeration was made by the Kyaidangyee of the village; in villages where a Goung resided he was the enumerator; and in villages where a Thoogyee resided the Thoogyee acted as enumerator, being assisted in the work by the Kyaidangyee of the village.

At each town in this district an Extra Assistant Commissioner is stationed, and the census of the town was taken under his supervision by his writer, assisted by the Goungs stationed in the town. At the head-quarter station the office clerks generally were also made use of as enumerators.

The census of the several police stations was taken by the officer in charge, and that of the jail, by the Jailor.

For the purpose of taking the floating population, police boats were stationed on the main lines of thoroughfare to take the population of all boats passing. After a boat had been enumerated a certificate was given to it to prevent its being again enumerated. As the people of the country are accustomed to being roughly numbered once every year, they considered the taking of the census as nothing very much out of the way, and were not in any way frightened about it, and there is no reason to suspect that any persons were able to take advantage of it to squeeze money out of the people. Not a single complaint to that effect has been preferred.

Sandoway.

The principle on which the enumeration of the people in the Sandoway District was ordered to be made was the same as that for the whole province—namely, that there should be an actual house-to-house enumeration to be made on the night of the 15th of August 1872, (1) distinguishing all the people enumerated into adults and minors, men and women, house-holders and lodgers, and also according to their infirmities, education, religious castes and employments; a somewhat similar enumeration was to be made of people in boats.

The enumeration was to be conducted by the District Officer, aided by the judicial, revenue, and police officials of the district.

The agency to be employed was ready at hand, and not untried in statistical investigations; it consisted of (1) the tax collectors for each circle (Thoogyees); (2) the rural policemen (Goungs); and (3) the village headmen (Kyaidangyees).

The instructions for filling up these returns may be thus summarized:—

The circle tax collectors (Thoogyees) were instructed to read the returns carefully and see that the Goungs and Kyaidangyees duly understood them; all lodgers and guests were to be inserted. Enumerators were to keep the return open until mid-day of the 16th August, for the entry of stragglers after careful enquiry. With reference to persons in boats, those arriving at a village in the evening were to be detained during the night, and liberated next morning with a slip of paper stating that they had been enumerated at —— village.

The jail population taken by the jail authorities included the actual occupants of the jail, as well as life and term convicts residing outside on ticket-of leave; these latter were not included in the town enumeration.

As a population return has annually to be made by the village officials they experienced no difficulty in taking the census, and no suprize was evinced by the people, as they are accustomed to such enquiries.

14. The trustworthiness of the general results of the census may be fully relied on, inasmuch as they tally pretty nearly with those given by the returns prepared yearly for the purpose of assessing the capitation tax (the small difference may be attributed to the fluctuating population which is not included in the yearly assessment rolls as they pay no tax). Further, a little additional care in enumerating children would undoubtedly be exercised at a census taking. The results of the general census as well as the usual yearly return is contrasted below :—

Districts.	Population by general census of 1872.	Population by district returns of 1872.
Akyab	276,671	271,009
Northern Arakan	8,790	8,570
Ramree	144,177	144,251
Sandoway	54,725	51,312
Total ...	484,363	475,241

showing a difference of 9,122 souls, which is very much under the number supposed annually to come to Arakan from the Chittagong District for service as laborers.

No. 1 —General statement of area and population. A —Abstract

15. I now proceed to remark on the actual results exhibited in the divisional census returns forwarded with my letter No. 130 of the 29th April last.

16. The following table shows the area of each district in square miles, the number of townships, villages, and houses, and the total population :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Number of townships.	Number of villages.	Number of houses	Total population.
Akyab ...	5,337	9	1,803	58,656	276,671
Northern Arakan ...	*1,213	1	442	2,194	8,790
Ramree ...	4,309	5	956	21,189	144,177
Sandoway ...	3,667	3	404	10,689	54,725
Total ...	14,526	18	3,605	99,728	484,363

*This is the area in the portion of the Hill Tracts within which order and regularity has to be maintained.

17. With regard to the number of persons per square mile, it was as given below—

Akyab	...	51·84
Northern Arakan	...	7·24
Ramree	...	33·46
Sandoway	...	14·92
Average	...	33 34

or about 100 in every 3 miles ; while in the district of Chittagong, adjoining the Akyab District, it is 451 persons per square mile, as shown in the printed report of the Bengal Census of 1872.

18. Within the area above noted there are 18 townships, giving 807 square miles as the average size of each township, with a population of 26,909 persons.

19. There were 3,605 villages, giving an average of four miles for each village, with 200 villages per township.

20. There were 99,728 houses, giving 9,940 per township, 27 per village, and 6·86 per square mile.

21. There were 484,363 persons in the entire division, which gives an average of 134·36 per village, 33·34 per square mile, and 4·86 per house. It is perhaps remarkable that it has been generally, though roughly, assumed for the past many years that each house contained five persons.

22. The old records show that the population of Arakan in 1829 was 121,288, and the general census made it out to be 484,363, the increase during 42 years has thus been just three-fold, or 299·35 per cent. But as 1829 was the first year in which an enumeration of the people was made, and as at the outset there might have been errors, I select for comparison the regular population statistics of 1852 with those of 1872, which give exactly four decennial periods. I confine myself to the regular statistics for the purpose of showing the actual progress of the division, as the results of the general census contained the fluctuating laboring population as well as all sailors and soldiers who had never before been included in the local returns.

Decade.	Districts.	Population.		Increase.	Ratio per cent.
		In 1832.	In 1842.		
1832 to 1842.	Akyab	109,645	130,034	20,389	18·60
	Ramree	66,173	88,072	22,899	34·60
	Sandoway	19,289	27,660	8,371	43·40
	Total	195,107	246,766	51,659	26·48
		In 1842.	In 1852.		
1842 to 1852	Akyab	130,043	201,677	71,675	55·09
	Ramree	89,072	107,785	18,785	21·01
	Sandoway	27,660	*42,886	15,286	55·01
	Total	246,766	352,348	105,582	42·75
		In 1852.	In 1862.		
1852 to 1862	Akyab	201,677	227,231	25,554	12·67
	Ramree	107,785	122,273	14,488	13·44
	Sandoway	42,886	32,481	dec. 10,405	dec. 24·26
	Total	352,348	381,985	29,637	8·41
		In 1862.	In 1872.		
1862 to 1872	Akyab	227,231	271,099	52,547	23·08
	N. Arakan	...	8,579	52,447	...
	Ramree	122,273	144,251	21,978	17·07
	Sandoway	32,481	51,312	18,831	57·98
	Total	381,985	475,231	93,256	24·41

* The population of Sandoway fell from 42,886 in 1852, to 36,595 in 1853, consequent on immigrants returning to their homes in the Pegu Division after the war; some decrease also was owing to the transfer of a strip of land in south Sandoway to Bassein, which however was re-transferred to the Sandoway District in 1864.

23. In the memorandum on his four years' administration of British Burma from 1867-71, Major General Fytche writes as follows of the rapid improvement of Arakan under British rule :—

"When these provinces came into British possession in 1862 they were so depopulated and impoverished that the restoration of Burma to the Court of Ava, although opposed to all sound principles of imperial policy, recommended itself to favour on financial grounds. But during the quarter of a century that intervened between the first Burmese war of 1826, and the second Burmese war of 1852, Arakan and Tenasserim had attained a prosperity which is scarcely credible when the general immobility of Asiatic races is taken into consideration. In Arakan the population had increased from a hundred thousand souls to more than three hundred thousand."

24. There is not a doubt that on the acquisition in 1826 of Arakan and Tenasserim there must have been a great influx of immigrants from the intervening province of Pegu, as exemplified by the rapid increase of population in Arakan, and people who had fled to the Chittagong and other neighbouring districts consequent on Burmese oppression in Arakan previous to the first Burmese war, must have returned to their homes; but the great bulk must have come in between 1826 and 1832. From 121,288 in 1829, the population increased to 195,107 in 1832, or 60·86 per cent. in four years; but it must not be forgotten that the tide of immigration began flowing back again at the close of the second war in 1852, just as was expected. Assuming that the movement either way was exactly balanced, we have the astonishing fact that the population which in 1832 was 195,107, increased to 475,241 in 1872, or 134·59 per cent. in 40 years, as shown in the following table :—

Districts.	1832.	1872.	Increase.	Ratio per cent.
Akyab ...	109,645	271,099	170,033	155·08
Northern Arakan ...	...	8,579		
Ramree ...	66,173	144,251	78,078	117·99
Sandoway ...	19,289	51,312	32,028	166·02
Total ...	195,107	475,241	280,134	143·59

that is to say, the material increase in population is shown to have been at 3·59 per cent. per annum, or in other words the population doubled itself by natural causes, notwithstanding emigration and the prevalence of epidemics, in the space of 28 years, and this rate will be found to contrast favourably with that in other countries. In England, as the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab states in his 105th paragraph, the rate for the ten years ending 1871 was 13·0, or 1·30 per cent. per annum, and in Scotland 9·7 per cent., or 0·97, say 1 per cent. per annum,

No. 1.—General statement of area and population.
B.—Details of population.

25. The following table exhibits the number of houses and their inhabitants :—

Districts.	Population.	Houses of the better sort, No.	Houses of the better sort, Number of their inhabitants.	Houses of the better sort, Percentage of inhabitants to total population.	Houses of the inferior sort, Number.	Houses of the inferior sort, Number of their inhabitants.	Houses of the inferior sort, Percentage of inhabitants to total population.
Akyab ..	276,671	7,951	39,207	14·17	50,705	237,464	85·83
Northern Arakan ..	8,790	4	19	0·22	2,190	8,771	99·78
Ramree ..	144,177	2,597	15,289	10·60	25,692	128,888	89·40
Sandoway ..	54,725	3,900	19,929	36·42	6,789	34,796	63·58
Total ..	484,363	14,452	74,444	15·37	85,176	409,919	84·63

26. I note here that the Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway must have followed some erroneous system of classification to exhibit such a very large proportion of houses as those of the better sort in his district. From my own knowledge I have no hesitation in saying that no more than 6 to 8 per cent. are of the better sort, which would bring down the average to less than 10 per cent. for the whole division, leaving about 90 per cent. to represent the dwellings of the inferior sort.

The Deputy Commissioner of Akyab mentions in his 53rd paragraph that houses of a value of less than Rs. 50 have been classified as inferior, while the Deputy Commissioner of Ramree has explained in his 13th and 14th paragraphs that the houses classed as those of a better sort, are those that are built of brick or wood, or wood and bamboos for walling and framing, and those of the inferior sort are those built of bamboo and thatch or common jungle-wood posts; but Major Fryer has not explained on what principle his classification has been based. It would be futile, therefore, to attempt any comparison.

27. The statement given below exhibits the details of the population under their religious denominations and the percentage of each class :—

Districts.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	All others.	Total.	Percentages to total Population.				
							Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	All others.
Akyab ..	2,655	58,263	185,266	334	30,153	276,671	0·96	21·06	66·96	0·12	10·90
Northern Arakan ..	65	11	1,495	3	7,216	8,790	0·74	0·13	17·01	0·03	82·09
Ramree ..	185	3,920	129,703	47	10,323	144,177	0·13	2·72	89·96	0·03	7·16
Sandoway ..	86	2,121	47,560	17	4,941	54,725	0·16	3·87	86·91	0·03	9·03
Total ..	2,991	64,315	364,023	401	52,633	484,363	0·62	13·28	75·15	0·09	10·86

from which it will be seen that the bulk of the population (75·15 per cent.) are Buddhists, while upwards of one-half of the remainder (13·28) is Mahomedan; the Hindoos are 0·62, and the Christian population only 0·09 per cent., and the remaining 10·86 go to form all other classes not enumerated under any of the foregoing denominations. Buddhists preponderate in the Ramree and Sandoway districts (respectively 89·96 and 86·91 per cent. of the entire population). The Mahomedans seem to form about a fifth part (21·06) of the population of the Akyab District. There are too few Christians in the division (altogether 401) to need special mention. Of 2,991 Hindoos more than five-sixths are in the Akyab District. Of other classes 82·09 per cent. is shown to be in the Hill Tracts: these consist chiefly of hillmen.

28. The statement given below exhibits the details of the population under their religious denominations and the percentage, of the sexes in each class :—

Districts.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.			Buddhists.			Christians.			All others.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Akyab ..	2,457	198	2,655	32,357	26,876	59,233	97,294	88,032	185,326	223	112	331	15,880	14,273	30,153
Percentages ..	92·55	7·45	..	54·59	45·41	..	52·48	47·52	..	67·37	33·53	..	52·66	47·34	..
Northern Arakan ..	55	10	65	9	2	11	877	618	1,495	3	..	3	3,840	3,376	7,216
Percentages ..	84·62	15·38	..	81·82	18·18	..	58·66	41·34	..	100·00	..	..	53·20	46·79	..
Ramree ..	156	29	185	2,023	1,897	3,920	65,577	64,125	129,702	29	18	47	5,271	5,052	10,323
Percentages ..	84·32	15·68	..	51·61	48·39	..	50·56	49·44	..	61·70	38·30	..	51·06	48·94	..
Sandoway ..	86	..	86	1,118	1,003	2,121	24,206	23,354	47,560	14	3	17	2,831	2,310	4,841
Percentages ..	100·00	..	..	52·71	47·29	..	50·90	49·10	..	82·36	17·64	..	53·25	47·75	..
Total ..	2,754	237	2,991	35,507	29,778	65,285	187,894	176,129	364,023	269	133	401	27,822	25,011	52,833
Percentages ..	92·08	7·93	..	54·35	45·65	..	51·62	48·38	..	67·08	33·17	..	52·65	47·35	..

and requires no special comment.

N.B.—It is to be remembered that no census has been taken for the hillmen.

29. The details of the population classified according to sex are given in the following statement :—

Districts.	Population.			Percentage to total population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of males.	Of females.	
Akyab	148,180	128,491	276,671	53·56	46·44	13·29
Northern Arakan	4,784	4,006	8,790	54·43	45·57	16·28
Ramree	73,056	71,121	144,177	50·67	49·33	2·64
Sandoway	28,055	26,670	54,725	51·27	48·73	4·95
Total ...	254,075	230,288	484,363	52·46	47·54	9·38

30. As regards the equalization of the sexes, we find that in the entire division we have 254,075 males to 230,288 females, giving a proportion of 52·46 per cent. of males to 47·54 of females, or 9·38 per cent. of males in excess of females. But, as pointed out by Lieutenant-Colonel Davies in his 37th paragraph, the Hindoo population are mainly sojourners, and there are many more Hindoo males than Hindoo females (the total Hindoos to the total population being 0·96, of which only 0·07 are females); if these Hindoos were excluded it would of course considerably reduce the preponderance of males to females.

31. In paragraph 367 of the printed report on the Bengal Census of 1872, I find as follows:—

"It is said to be a law of nature that while slightly more males are born into the world than females, the sexes of adult ages exist in equal numbers. In European countries it has generally been found that the females of all ages are in excess of the males."

Further on it says, it is believed to be accepted as the rule, though with exceptions, that the females are more or less in excess of the males in Europe.

32. The following figures represent the excess per cent. of females over males in the several countries of Europe, as given in the same paragraph:—

United Kingdom		4·6
Sweden, Norway, Holland	4 to 5, say	4·5
German Empire		3·7
Russia		2·5
Poland		6·8
Finland		5·4

33. On the other hand in this division the males are in excess of the females in the following ratio per cent., viz.—

	Males.	Females.	
In Akyab	53·56 to	46·44,	or 13·29
„ Hill Tracts	54·43 „	45·57,	„ 16·28
„ Ramree	50·67 „	49·33,	„ 2·64
„ Sandoway	51·27 „	48·73,	„ 4·95
Total	52·46 to	47·54,	or 9·38

34. This result is the same as has been found generally in other parts of India, as is shown in paragraphs 368 and 371 of the Bengal Census Report previously quoted. The figures for the districts in the Chittagong Division are given below, but it is noted that in the whole of Bengal the males* exceed the females by 0·4, that is 4 in every thousand.

* 50·1 males to 49·9 females.

	Males.	Females.	
In Noakhally	50·7 to	49·3,	or 2·76 per cent. excess
„ Tipperah	51·0 „	49·0,	„ 3·92 „ „ „
„ Chittagong Hill Tracts,	58·7 „	41·3,	„ 29·46 „ „ „
„ Chittagong	47·5 „	52·5,	„ 10·35 females in excess to every 100 males.

The preponderance of females above males in the Chittagong District is ascribed in paragraphs 371 and 387 of the Bengal Census Report to males following seafaring occupations, which necessitate their absence from home; but it may be attributed, at least partially, to some of the males from Chittagong having come to Arakan.

I. C.—General statement of area and population.
C.—Infirmities.

35. The following table gives the distribution of infirmities as affecting the population by sexes:—

		Insane		Idiots.		Deaf and Dumb		Blind.		Lepers	
		No.	Percentage on population.	No	Percentage on population.	No	Percentage on population.	No.	Percentage on population.	No	Percentage on population.
Akyab	Males	220	0·15	..	..	290	0·19	282	0·19	44	0·03
	Females	98	0·08	..	..	145	0·11	121	0·09	35	0·03
Northern Arakan	Males	3	0·06	2	0·04	2	0·04	14	0·29	22	0·46
	Females	2	0·04	..	..	1	0·02	4	0·10	3	0·07
Ramree	Males	175	0·24	..	..	113	0·15	121	0·16	39	0·05
	Females	51	0·07	..	..	39	0·05	55	0·07	19	0·02
Sandoway	Males	75	0·27	..	..	56	0·20	66	0·23	19	0·07
	Females	17	0·06	..	..	12	0·05	35	0·13	4	0·01
Total	Males	473	0·18	2	0·0008	467	0·18	433	0·17	124	0·04
	Females	168	0·07	..	..	197	0·08	215	0·09	61	0·02
Grand Total		641	0·13	2	0·0004	664	0·14	648	0·13	185	0·04

From this it will be seen that under every head of infirmity the males are in excess of the females, the same result as is observed in Bengal.

36. The total proportion of insanes to total population, was 0·13 per cent., while in the neighbouring division of Chittagong it was ·0553; that is, while in Arakan, there were 13 insanes in every 10,000, in Chittagong there were about 5½, and in all Bengal there were little more than 2 in 10,000. It cannot be possible that such a very large proportion of our small population can be insane, and can only be accounted for by supposing some errors to have crept in. It might be advisable perhaps to cause some further inquiries to be made on this point throughout the division.

37. But two idiots only have been returned who were in the Hill Tracts; they show 0·0004 on the population, or one in every 242,182; while in Chittagong they were about 2, and in all Bengal about 1 in every 10,000. It is probable that idiots have been shown with lunatics, as none appear in the other districts.

38. Of deaf and dumb there appears to have been 664, giving 0·14 per cent.; while in Chittagong this class of affliction was ·0346, or about 3, and in all Bengal ·0410, or about 4 in every 10,000. Possibly, as in the case of insanes, there may be some mistake in this also, as the enumerators may have included in this class all who were either deaf or dumb.

39. Of the blind we have in Arakan 648, or 0·13 per cent. of the total population; in Chittagong there were ·0695 per cent., or say 7; and in all Bengal ·0782, or say 8 in every 10,000 persons. It is probable that, this as the case of other infirmities, those partially affected or blind of *one* eye only have been shown in the enumerator's forms as blind, while it must have been intended that the *totally* blind only should have been shown.

40. There were 185 lepers in the division, or 0·04 per cent.; in Chittagong there were ·0201, or say 2; and in all Bengal ·0549, or about 5½ in every 10,000 persons.

No. II A. and B.—Statement of population according to age and the percentages thereon.

41. It is evident that our enumerators will require to be carefully instructed on the subject of classing infirmities in any future census.

42. The following table gives the population of the division classified according to age, religion, and sex :—

Religion and Sex.		Ages and years.								
		Under 1	1—6	6—12	12—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Above 60
Hindoos	Males ..	14	86	56	235	1,329	680	275	93	96
	Females ..	9	35	24	41	52	34	26	9	7
Mahomedans	Males ..	1,776	4,119	4,514	5,182	7,161	6,239	3,489	1,735	372
	Females ..	1,685	4,299	4,321	5,097	4,501	3,575	2,561	1,587	1,151
Buddhists	Males ..	9,008	26,039	30,069	30,794	31,636	25,602	18,083	9,298	7,275
	Females ..	7,986	26,872	28,080	30,563	28,801	22,571	15,214	8,374	7,078
Christians	Males ..	6	12	14	25	120	56	25	10	..
	Females ..	4	18	13	24	39	25	5	5	..
Others	Males ..	1,435	4,553	4,582	4,063	4,271	3,663	2,680	1,601	774
	Females ..	1,238	4,138	4,412	4,350	3,979	3,081	1,932	1,251	630
Total population of all religions ..	Males ..	12,239	34,759	39,235	40,299	44,517	36,330	24,502	12,737	9,457
	Females ..	10,923	35,362	37,450	40,065	37,372	29,286	19,738	11,226	8,866

43. The preponderance of males to females, contrary as it is to what is the case in Europe, has already been noticed; it will be interesting now to carry the analysis further, and to observe how the sexes are distributed in this division.

44. It will be observed that there is a general preponderance of male over females in the several classes, except in the following four instances :—

1. Mahomedans...	Males 1 to 6 years of age ...	...	4,119
	Females ditto ...	...	4,299
2. Buddhists. ...	Males 1 to 6 years of age ...	...	26,039
	Females ditto ...	...	26,872
3. Christians ...	Males 1 to 6 years of age ...	...	12
	Females ditto ...	...	18
4. Other classes...	Males 12 to 20 years of age ...	...	4,063
	Females ditto ...	...	4,350

45. Proceeding to an examination of the ratio of the sexes we have the following results :—

Under 12 years of age...	Males	...	86,233
	Females	...	83,735
12 to 20 ...	Males	...	40,299
	Females	...	40,065
20 to 50 ...	Males	...	105,349
	Females	...	86,396
Upwards of 50 ...	Males	...	22,194
	Females	...	20,092
Total ...	Males	...	254,075
	Females	...	230,288

46. The above would show the number of children above 12 years of age, and adults above that age as follows :—

	Children.		Adults.
Males	86,233	... ...	167,842
Females	83,735	... ...	146,553

It is hardly possible for natives of India, more particularly the illiterate coolie laborer, to know exactly his age, and the information collected on the

point is more or less untrustworthy, especially in the case of Kullas. Burmans generally are very accurate in this respect. The percentages of the above on the total population give the following results as compared with the Chittagong Division and all Bengal:—

	Arakan Division.	Chittagong Division.	Bengal.
Male children to total population	17·82	22 0	18·8
Adults to ditto	34·65	25 5	31·3
Female children to ditto	17·28	17·8	15·7
Adults ditto	30·25	34·7	34 2

Thus adults form 64·90 per cent. of the entire population, while children are 35·10, or a little better than one-third.

47. Distributing the children under the three respective classes of those—

I.—Not exceeding one year;
II.—Above one, and not exceeding six years,
III.—Above six and not exceeding twelve years,

We have the following results with respect to their proportion per cent. to the total population.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 1 year	12,239	2·53	10,923	2·25	23,162	4·78
Not exceeding 6 years	34,759	7·18	35,362	7·30	70,121	14 48
Ditto 12 years	39,235	8·10	37,450	7·73	76,685	15·83
Total ...	86,233	17·82	83,735	17 28	169,968	35·10

From which it will be observed that the ratios between the sexes of the children of the different ages fluctuate but very slightly, the males prepondering in two classes, while the females only in one case, slightly exceed the males.

48. The number of children to adults distributed according to religion fluctuated as exhibited below :—

	Adults No.	Children No.	Percentage of children to adults.
Hindoos	2,817	174	6·18
Mahomedans	43,600	20,715	47·51
Buddhists	235,369	128,654	54·66
Christians	334	67	20·06
Others	32,275	20,358	60·38
Total ...	304,395	169,968	55·18

49. Shown in sexes the proportions would be as given in the following table :—

		Adults.	Children	Percentage of children to adults.
Hindoos ...	Males ...	2,648	106	4 00
	Females ...	169	68	4 02
Mahomedans ...	Males ...	25,128	10,409	41·42
	Females ...	18,472	10,306	55·79
Buddhists ...	Males ...	122,778	65,116	53·04
	Females ...	112,591	63,538	56·43
Christians ...	Males ...	236	32	13·56
	Females ...	98	35	35·71
Others ...	Males ...	17,052	10,570	61·99
	Females ...	15,223	9,788	64 30
Total	Males ...	167,842	86,233	51·38
	Females ...	146,553	83,735	57·14

50. The following statement gives the statistics of population according to education—that is, those who can read and write, or are under instruction, shown under the religion they profess :—

No. III.—A general statement of population according to education. B.—Percentages on ditto.

		NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AGES.					
		Number of persons not exceeding 12.		Number above 12, and not exceeding 20.		Above 20 years of age.	
		Number of persons.	Educated.	Number of persons.	Educated.	Number of persons.	Educated.
Hindoos	Males	106	20	235	141	2,416	1,369
	Females	68	..	41	..	128	..
Mahomedans	Males	10,409	1,662	5,192	2,514	19,936	10,386
	Females	10,306	126	5,097	522	18,375	1,071
Buddhists	Males	65,116	8,216	30,794	17,775	91,984	57,132
	Females	63,538	452	30,553	1,224	82,038	2,303
Christians	Males	32	14	25	25	211	211
	Females	35	21	24	19	74	68
Others	Males	10,570	16	4,063	49	12,989	57
	Females	9,788	5	4,350	3	10,873	18
Total	Males	86,233	9,937	40,309	20,504	1,27,533	69,155
	Females	83,735	604	40,065	1,768	1,06,488	3,460

51. The percentages on the above figures are exhibited in the table given below :—

		NUMBER OF PERSONS AND PERCENTAGE ACCORDING TO AGE.					
		Number of persons not exceeding 12 years.		Number above 12, and not exceeding 20 years.		Above 20 years of age.	
		Number of persons.	Educated per cent.	Number of persons.	Educated per cent.	Number of persons.	Educated per cent.
Hindoos	Males	106	27·36	235	60·00	2,413	56·73
	Females	68	...	41	...	128	...
Mahomedans	Males	10,409	15·97	5,192	48·42	19,936	52·14
	Females	10,306	1·22	5,097	10·60	18,375	8·01
Buddhists	Males	65,116	12·62	30,794	57·72	91,984	63·32
	Females	63,538	0·71	30,553	4·00	82,038	2·81
Christians	Males	32	43·75	25	100·00	211	100·00
	Females	35	60·00	24	79·16	74	91·89
Others	Males	10,570	0·15	4,063	1·20	12,989	0·44
	Females	9,788	3·05	4,350	0·07	10,873	0·16
Total	Males	86,233	11·52	40,309	50·86	1,27,533	52·22
	Females	83,735	0·72	40,065	4·41	1,06,488	3·25

From which it will be seen, that the following proportions of the entire population can read and write, or are under instruction :—

Males—Under 12 years	...	...	11·52
(2,54,075) 12 to 20	...	...	50·86
above 20	...	...	54·22
Females—Under 12 years	...	...	0·72
(2,30,288) 12 to 20	...	...	4·41
above 20	...	...	3.25

No. IV.—Statement of population with reference to land and land revenue.

52. The table given below exhibits the area of the several districts, distinguishing that which pays tax to Government, and that which does not.

Districts.	Area in square miles of land, paying Government revenue, quit-rent or peshcush.				Area in square miles of land, not paying Government revenue, quit-rent or peshcush.				Total.			
	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.
Akyab	..	1	450	451	3,404	1,411	78	4,886	3,404	1,412	521	5,337
North Arakan	..	..	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	1,213†
Ramree	..	1½	148½	150	3,740	410	9	4,159	3,740	411½	157½	4,309
Sandoway	..	..	67	67	3,532	68	..	3,600	3,532	68	67	3,667
Total	..	2½	667½	670	10,676	1,889	80	12,645	10,676	1,819½	745½	14,526

* No information.
† This is the area of the portion of the Hill Tracts within which, order and regularity has to be maintained.

53. The following statement shows the population of the several districts contrasted with the agricultural population and the area cultivated.

Districts.	Total population.	Total agricultural population.	Total male agriculturists above 20 years of age.	Percentage of agriculturists on total population.	Average number of persons dependent on each agriculturist above 20 years of age.	Average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist about 20 years of age.
Arakan ...	276,671	44,830	39,573	16·24	6·99	7·44
Northern Arakan ...	8,790	2,075	1,658	23·64	5·30	...
Ramree ...	144,177	28,101	26,082	19·49	5·53	0·36
Sandoway ...	54,725	10,546	8,274	19·27	6·61	1·06
Total ...	484,363	85,552	75,587	6·41	6·41	4·99

54. It is possible that some mistake may have been made in the return of agriculturists as noticed in paras. 94 and 95 of Lieutenant-Colonel Davies'

report, and definite instructions on the subject require to be given in any future general census.

55. The table given below exhibits the amount of land revenue payable to Government, and the incidence thereof under the several heads specified.—

Districts.	Amount of payments to Government, whether as land revenue, quit-rent or peshcush including where such exists, water advantage, but not water-rates.	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land.	Total of two preceding columns.	Amount of rent including local cesses paid by cultivators.	Average incidence of amount of payment specified in col. 17 per acre of revenue-paying cultivable (*b*) area.	Average incidence of amount of payment specified in col. 17 per acre of revenue-paying, cultivated area.	Average incidence of local rates and cesses per acre of cultivated land.	Average incidence of local rates and cesses per acre of cultivated land.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Akyab ...	5,57,012	25,993	5,83,005	5,83,005	1·93	1·93	0·09	2·02
N. Arakan ...	737	22	759	759	0·57	0·57	0·01	0·59
Ramree ...	1,36,794	6,781	1,43,575	1,43,575	1·44	1·44	0·06	1·51
Sandoway ...	50,540	2,527	53,067	53,067	1·18	1.18	0·06	1·24
Total ...	7,45,083	25,323	7,80,406	7,80,406	1·74	1·18	0·08	1·83

No. VA.—Statement of religions.

56 The information given in this statement is tabulated below:—

	Akyab.	Northern Arakan.	Ramree	Sandoway.	Total.
Hindoos.					
Brahmins ...	80	2	10	7	99
Kshatriyas ...	696	...	23	8	727
Sudras ...	1,651	21	10	13	1,695
Bagdees ...	...	...	35	20	55
Banjee ...	...	...	...	22	22
Doom ...	...	...	55	...	55
Munipoories or Kathias ...	228	42	8	3	281
Mahomedans.					
Sheiks ...	57,874	11	3,889	2,087	63,861
Syeds and Pahtans ...	389	...	31	4	424
Sheeah ...	...	...	...	25	25
Syed ...	...	...	...	5	5
Christians.					
Protestants ...	99	3	43	16	171
Roman Catholics ...	182	...	4	...	178
Lutherans ...	53	...	...	...	53
Armenians ...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhuddists.					
Arakanese and Burmese ...	176,244	285	129,656	47,527	353,712
Kyoungthas ...	8,424	1,210	...	...	9,634
Shans ...	334	...	19	24	377
Yauthas ...	...	...	9	...	9
Chinese ...	264	...	18	9	291
Others.					
Daingnet ...	3,509	...	...	39	3,548
Mros ...	6,646	1,229	...	...	7,875
Khyengs ...	5,977	685	10,325	3,731	21,715
Khwamies ...	13,671	5,298	...	..	18,959
Mroons ...	350	...	...	...	350
Kukies ...	...	4	...	...	4
Karens ...	...	...	1	171	172
Total ...	276,671	87,90	144,133	54,712	484,306

57. The denominations comprised under the fifth head, "Other classes," are the most primitive. These worship the Nats or spirits of the air, the forest and the streams.

They are essentially the denizens of the hills and dales, whose simple creed is nature, and whose wealth consists in what has been well called their bread-winner, which is also their weapon of attack and defence—a manufacturing tool, the principal implement in their rude cultivation;—the ubiquitous dâh at once a sword, an axe, a knife, and one might almost say a penknife.

58. The next return shows the nationalities, races, tribes, and castes, and the following table is compiled therefrom.

	Akyab.	Northern Arakan.	Ramree.	Sandoway.	Total.
Non-Asiatics.					
English	97	1	8	5	118
Irish	1	...	1	...	2
Scottish	6	1	1	...	8
Welsh	...	1	2	...	3
Germans	43	...	...	...	43
Americans Negrais	3	...	...	...	3
Mixed Races.					
Eurasians	98	...	35	11	144
Indo-Portuguese	86	...	...	...	86
Exclusive of natives of India & B. Burma.					
Armenians	...	...	...	1	1
Chinese	264	...	18	9	291
Afghans	8	...	3	...	11
Hindoo.					
Brahmins	80	2	10	7	99
Kshatriyas	696	...	23	8	727
Sudras	1,651	21	54	13	1,739
Kathais	228	42	8	3	281
Others	...	...	90	55	145
Mahomedans.					
Pathans	381	...	27	4	412
Sheiks	57,874	11	3,890	2,087	63,862
Syed	...	...	...	5	5
Sheas	...	...	...	25	25
Burmese not included in foreign columns.					
Burmese	4,632	59	10,469	19,188	34,348
Karens	...	...	1	171	172
Shans	334	...	19	24	377
Arakanese	171,612	226	119,187	28,339	319,364
Kyoungthas	8,424	1,210	...	...	9,634
Daingnets	3,509	...	...	39	3,548
Mros	6,646	1,229	...	...	7,875
Khyengs	5,977	685	10,322	4,731	21,715
Khwamies	13,671	5,298	...	...	18,969
Mroons	350	...	...	...	350
Kukies	...	4	...	...	4
Yauthas	...	9	...	...	9
Total ...	276,671	8,799	144,168	54,725	484,363

59. All the different nationalities, races, and tribes are sufficiently well known, except those designated original tribes, for whose description reference is invited to the reports of the Hill Tracts for the past three or four years.

No. VI.—General statement of population arranged according to occupation and details of ditto.

60. These two statements do not appear to call for any particular comment. The remarks from the Akyab District report are extracted below :—

The employments of the non-agricultural population call for no special remark ; there is as fair a distribution of the ordinary vocations as amongst the natives of India, but not so as regards the superior classes of handicrafts or manufactures.

The number of priests of all persuasions is put down at 573, besides 235 inferior Rahans.

The number of medical practitioners is 283, against 38 pleaders, and 319 musicians and dancers.

An effort has been made to separate proprietors cultivating their own land from those holding lands who are otherwise employed, but these distinctions and differences are too fine for this district, where there are no zemindars properly speaking, as in Bengal. The number of tenants also can hardly be accepted as representing what is generally understood by the term ; occasionally we find one man owns the land, another the buffaloes or bullocks, and the produce of the field is divided. The cotton-spinners, too, are not a separate class, but many looms are found as part of the house-hold chattels. "Labourers" is also a vague term. One is rather struck with the absence of some employments ; pottery, for instance, is blank, so are several handicrafts under "artizans," such as cabinet, wicker-work, and many other skilled occupations.

We would also expect to see more salt manufacturers, the inland excise on this article is levied on the earthen pots used in boiling the brine, but tickets were taken out in 1872 for only 259 pots, the tax on which came to Rs. 130, and there was no salt imported from Europe in that year. Fishermen also seem comparatively few in number, as a regular calling; only 528 net licenses were taken out, the revenue on which was under Rs. 6,000. It appears that salt and salt-fish are procured through the creeks from the southern districts, where land being more scarce, other vocations than agriculture are pursued. It is also surprising that being such great smokers the Arakanese do not grow more tobacco, which can be produced of excellent quality ; yet about 12,000 maunds in excess of what is shipped outward is annually imported for consumption into Akyab from India.

No. VII.—List of towns classified according to the number of population.

61. From this return it will be found that there is but one town of any extent (Akyab) which has according to the season of the year, between 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The following is a résumé of the number of the smaller towns :—

1	containing	...	...	3,000 to 5,000		inhabitants.
2	ditto	...	...	2,000 to 3,000		ditto.
6	ditto	...	...	1,000 to 2,000		ditto.
93	ditto	...	...	500 to 1,000		ditto.
1,112	ditto	...	...	200 to 500		ditto.
2,390	of less than	...	...	...	... 200	ditto.

No. VIII.—Table of towns of which the population exceed 5,000.

62. As noted above, the town of Akyab, containing 19,230 souls, is the only one which finds mention in this return.

No. IX.—Statement showing population in towns.

63. The following table gives in detail the population of the towns classified by their religion and sex.

		Akyab.		Total.
Hindoos	Males	1,884		1,911
	Females	28		
Mahomedans	Males	3,516		5,018
	Females	1,502		
Bhuddists	Males	5,892		11,519
	Females	5,627		
Christians	Males	216		325
	Females	109		
Others	Males	387		457
	Females	70		
Total	Males	11,895		19,230
	Females	7,335		

64. The only other point of which mention is required is the expense entailed by the census. The following disbursements in cash, exclusive of the cost of forms supplied, appear to have been made in the several districts.

Districts.	Cost.
Akyab ...	... Rs. 805
Northern Arakan ...	... „ 805
Ramree ...	... „ 53
Sandoway ...	... „ 53
Total	... Rs. 1,716

An amount which will, I hope, be accepted as most moderate.

65. The Chief Commissioner will also be good enough to bear in mind that a total misapprehension, general throughout the division, it was not supposed that reports were required to accompany our census returns, hence it is only lately that they have been taken in hand.

Dy. Commr., Akyab, No. 168, dated 12th Nov. 1873.
„ Ramree, dated 16th October 1873.
Sandoway, No. 81, dated 9th Sept. 1873.

66. The reports of the district officers marginally enumerated are herewith sent.

APPENDIX 2.

PEGU DIVISION.

From the Commissioner of the Pegu Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 1-26, dated the 27th June 1873.

THE returns of the census taken on the night of the 15th August 1872, have already been sent up to you. I beg now to submit reports received from the several District Officers and from the Town Magistrate of Rangoon having reference to the preparation of what was contributed by each of them, viz.—

(1)—Case 18-247, Rangoon Town Magistrate, No. 57-13, dated 23rd January 1873, and enclosure from Mr. Clague, the compiler of the town census returns.

(2)—Case 18-225, Rangoon Deputy Commissioner, No. 74-25, dated 9th January 1873.

(3)—Case 18-252, Bassein Deputy Commissioner, No. 43-62, dated 21st January 1873.

(4)—Case 18-219, Myanoung (Henzada) Deputy Commissioner, dated 31st December 1872.

(5)—Case 18-266, Prome Deputy Commissioner, No. 55-4, dated 29th May 1873.

(6)—Case 1-5, Thayetmyo Deputy Commissioner, No. 67-67, dated 24th March 1873.

2. The submission of the reports you will observe has been delayed in consequence of the non-receipt from the Prome Deputy Commissioner of his report.

3. The census to which these reports and the returns which have already been sent to your refer, was, as you are aware, originally intended to be made in the year 1871,—*vide* Sir Charles Wood's letter No. 66 of the 8th September 1865.

4. A copy of Home Secretary, Mr. E. C. Bayley's, letter No. 63-4696 of the 20th September 1867, having been furnished me for report, I recommended as the best mode that it should be effected through the Kyaydaugyees of hamlets in the interior of the districts, and by specially appointed enumerators, these being immediately superintended by the Thoogyees and other revenue officials, in the manner explained in paragraph 7 of the Census Report of the Central Provinces for the 5th November 1866.

Commissioner of Pegu's No. 775, dated 24th March 1868.

5. I suggested also that the enumerators should work in pairs, so as to be a check one on the other, and to provide against accidents; and that these should be preceded by tellers as shown in paragraph 10 of the Central Provinces Report, preliminary enumerations being also, if thought advisable, made in 1869 and 1870 for the purpose of ensuring greater care in the grand census, by their rehearsals.

6. I noticed also that in the case of Rangoon and the larger towns, I apprehended that the enumerators employed would expect some remuneration, and that the census of the military would of course have to be conducted by themselves, while special arrangements would have to be made for a correct enumeration of the floating population.

7. No objections were looked for on the part of the people, and the only difficulty apprehended was the apathy which many of those whose services would be required as enumerators might possibly exhibit.

8. In the month of July 1871, I was informed that the census of the population would be taken as originally proposed,—in the month of November,—and correspondence ensued as to the best means of enumerating the large floating population which is constantly on the move in this country, in boats, &c.

Chief Commissioner's No. 73-20, dated 24th July 1871.

9. Copies of these were duly furnished to the District Officers in the month of August, and their opinions called for.

10. The Superintendent of the Jail Press was also directed to supply a sufficient supply of printed forms, forwarding them direct; and the attention of the Deputy Commissioners was at the same time called to the classification to be observed.

11. On the 25th of this month I submitted to the Chief Commissioner a copy of instructions for Deputy Commissioners on the taking of the general census on the 14th-15th November, in which the question of enumerating the floating population was fully gone into at considerable length.

Commissioner of Pegu's No. 148-32, dated 25th August 1871.

12. The instructions were communicated to the Deputy Commissioners on the 26th August* and to the Magistrate of Rangoon on the 30th† of the same month.

*Commissioner of Pegu's No. 148-34 to 38.
†Commissioner of Pegu's No. 148-42.

13. On the 16th September the Deputy Commissioners were informed that the local Secretariat had ordered a supply of *enumrators'* forms to be printed, which would allow of the information required for the census being taken in a less laborious way than if the forms furnished by the Government of India were used by the Kyaydaugyees, and that a supply of these would be sent to them.

Commissioner of Pegu's No. 148-50 to 54.

14. On the 19th of September, however, I was informed that the forms for the exhibition of the census results had not yet been finally determined on, and was still under the consideration of Government.

Chief Commissioner's No. 153-13.

15. On the 25th, the Assistant Secretary furnished me with copies of enumerators' forms (which were on receipt immediately distributed), and in reference to the above, said that the forms already prescribed might be distributed. This, however, had already been directed.

Chief Commissioner's No. 209-57.
Commissioner of Pegu's No. 148-72 to 77.

16. On the 7th October, the Deputy Commissioners were advised of a supply of the enumerators' forms being nearly ready for despatch to them. They were provided at the same time with a list for their guidance in classifying the races when preparing the census returns.

Commissioner of Pegu's No. 148-84 to 88.

17. On the 16th October I addressed you on the approaching census, bringing to notice an objection made to the date by Captain Plant, the Deputy Commissioner of the Myanoung district. I noted at the same time that for the taking of a census in Burma, it would be a great help towards establishing its correctness if the numbering were on a date which would allow of its being tested by the Thoogyees' population returns.

Commissioner of Pegu's No. 148-93.

18. Probably the difficulty in getting out the enormous mass of printed forms suggested a still greater difficulty; for in the course of three or four days I was informed by you that the taking of the general census was deferred until the month of June or July following.

Chief Commissioner's No. 357-13, dated 20th October 1871.

19. The above may be regarded as forming Part I of the history of the census in this division.

20. Part II. commences with a letter written after an interval of five months, and furnishing a set of revised forms.

Chief Commissioner's No. 419-33, dated 19th March 1872.

21. The number of those that would be required was duly reported,

Commissioner of Pegu's No. 18-1, dated 8th April 1872.

And the Superintendent of the Jail directed to have what was wanted struck off and distributed;

Chief Commissioner's No. 959-33, dated 12th June 1872.

Also revised enumerators' forms,

Chief Commissioner's No. 965-33, dated 12th June 1872.

And copies of the Burmese translation of Colonel Strachey's memorandum.

Chief Commissioner's No. 980-33, dated 14th June 1872.

22. One thousand of the last were distributed to the Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates on the 4th July.

Commissioner of Pegu's No. 182—7-32.

23. On the 13th July I was informed by you that the Chief Commissioner had fixed the 15th August as the date for taking the general census. This was immediately com-

Chief Commissioner's No. 1141-31.

municated to the Deputy Commissioners, and copies of the printed rules for carrying out the same were also distributed on receipt (22nd July).

Commissioner of Pegu's No. 18-53 to 58.

24. On the 25th July I addressed the Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates exhortatory letters requesting their very best attention to the approaching census, and desiring that in the compilation of the forms and submitting the same to my office there should be as little delay as possible.

Commissioner of Pegu's No 18-67 to 72.

25. On the 10th August Mr. Arnot, the Master Attendant, was directed by you to place himself in communication with the Magistrate of Rangoon in view to taking the census of the persons on board the shipping in the Rangaon port on the night of the 15th idem.

Chief Commissioner's No. 1396-33.

26. The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division was also addressed by you to afford like assistance in respect to the military in the cantonment.

Chief Commissioner's No. 1393-33.

27. And the several Deputy Commissioners were warned by you direct to include the jail population in their census.

Chief Commissioner's telegram dated 13th August 1872.

28. The Inspector-General of Jails being addressed by you at the same time to require the Superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail to co-operate with the Magistrate in taking the census.

Chief Commissioner's No. 1412-33, dated 13th August 1872.

29. All these were duly communicated to the officers concerned.

30. Then came the census itself.

August 15th and 16th.

31. Part III.—I have little to add to the reports of the Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates.

32. That little is as follows:—

Rangoon Town.—In respect to the complaint made by Captain Evanson that he was not allowed special enumerators, and a request of his for a grant of Rs. 800 to meet certain additional charges which he anticipated would be necessary in connection with the taking of the census, was duly submitted to you.

Rangoon Magistrate's No. 10-13, dated 29th July 1872
Commissioner of Pegu's No. 18-83, dated 31st July 1872.

33. In your reply you conveyed the Chief Commissioners' opinion that he should utilize the services of the police and all other officers subordinate to him as far as possible.

Chief Commissioner's No. 1353-33, dated 7th August 1872

34. What Captain Evanson wanted was communicated to you directly by him—*vide* letter in margin, and included 59 enumerators.

Rangoon Town Magistrate's No. 12-13, dated 7th August 1872.

35. It did not appear to me, however, that 59, or even half that number, of enumerators paid at a total of Rs. 265 for three days' services, would be of much use, without a lot of previous training, I did not therefore urge this on the Chief Commissioner, and only recommended the office establishment he asked for, which was given to him.

Commissioner of Pegu's No 18-12, dated 15th August 1872.
Chief Commissioner's No. 1804-33, dated 24th August 1873.

36. I am glad to find, however, that Captain Evanson in his report, paragraph 2, considers that he feels sure that the returns are as full and correct as it was possible to make them, for I had occasion to address him not only on the delay in their preparation to say nothing of the amount of money (upwards of Rs. 2,500 expended by him), but also on the preparation of the returns first furnished by him for Mr. Martin, the editor of the "*Statesman's Year Book*," which showed some extraordinary results.

37. The census returns of Rangoon I notice have had two and a half per cent. added to the actuals, owing to the unsatisfactory way in which the enumeration was taken.

38. This *is* very unsatisfactory, and I do not think that after all the previous instructions and pains taken to explain, there is any room to compliment

Captain Evanson on the style in which he carried out the numbering of the compact population within his jurisdiction.

39. To the Magistrate's letter is appended a detailed report by Mr. Clague, of the Accountant-General's office, who was employed as a compiler of the census returns for the town.

40. In it reference is made to the census taken in December 1870, when the total of the population was ascertained to amount to 93,763, or 3,179 less than the previous year.

1869 ...	96,942
1870 ...	93,763

41. This census, however, was considered by the Chief Commissioner to be not a dependable one, owing to the hurried manner in which it was prepared.

Chief Commissioner's No. 545-3, dated 28th February 1871.

42. The total population according to the census of the 15th-16th August 1872, was 98,745, that is irrespective of the two and a half per cent. which Mr. Clague adds on at the suggestion of the Magistrate, and which would raise the population to upwards of 100,000, viz. 101,160.

43. I note that the Thoogyees' population returns for the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 give as below :—

		Souls.
Town of Rangoon	1869	... 71,924
	1870	... 73,163
	1871	... 75,593
	1872	... 77,777

44. *Rangoon District.*—The taking of the census in this district also was not altogether satisfactory, owing to want of preparation.

45. The result was a population of 332,324, which when compared with the Thoogyees' annual population returns, which show 310,035, is evidence in favour of the greater accuracy of the former.

46. Captain Street's former letter No. 74-14 of the 28th August, is also submitted.

47. *Bassein District.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, who laboured under the same disadvantages (viz., the late receipts of the printed papers of instructions), gives an interesting account of the way in which the census was effected. The total population was found to be 322,689; according to the Thoogyees' annual population return it was 321,121.

48. *Myanoung (Henzada) District.*—The Deputy Commissioner's arrangements here appear to have been better than in the other districts.

49. The opening sentences of the report shows that what was intended was here carried out as it should have been. It runs thus,—"The general census was taken on the night of the 15th August 1872, and in some cases where it was impossible to complete the returns within the night, the enumeration was completed on the morning of the 16th." Mr. deCourcey Ireland, who certifies to this, says—"The census is believed to be as accurate as possible under the circumstances, and no exertions were spared to make it trustworthy."

Census ...	476,612
Thoogyee's ...	460,020
Difference ...	16,592

50. The census population of this district was found to be 476,612, showing also ahead of the Thoogyees' annual returns.

51. Mr. Ireland's report will be read with interest. I believe he felt much interest in the success of his census.

52. *Prome District.*—In the Prome District also the Officiating Deputy Commissioner considers the general census was carried out successfully, and that he has every reason to believe that the officials employed performed the duties entrusted to them zealously and well.

53. I think an accurate basis has been thus laid down on which to form correct statistics in future.

Census ...	274,872
Thoogyee's (in 1871) ...	257,157
Difference ...	17,715

54. The population as numbered amount to 274,872 and is marginally compared with the Thoogyee's annual return.

55. *Thayetmyo District.*—In Thayetmyo the census was directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Browne, who in his report gives an account of the instructions according to which the enumerators took the census.

Census	156,816
Thoogyees	140,470
Difference	16,366

56. The population was found to amount to 156,816, which, as in the case of the other districts, was in excess of the Thoogyee's returns.

57. Excepting that the Magistrate of Rangoon has added on two and a half per cent to his census, and that the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon writes too dolorously, and does not enter into an account of the operations in his district as the others have, I think that, all things considered, the census has been for Burma a fair one and attended with satisfactory results. It has elicited the circumstance that there is a considerable floating population which the Thoogyees of circles omit from the rolls, and shows also that a general numbering of this kind can be conducted without in the least alarming the people.

58. In Bassein attempts were reported as having been made by some of the enumerators to benefit by the responsibility entrusted them (of course in the usual manner).

59. While in Thayetmyo the Deputy Commissioner rather congratulated himself on the shortness of the time, which prevented anything of this kind.

60. In regard to the returns furnished to this office from which the general census rolls were prepared and sent up, it was found in many cases very difficult to compile them with the nicety with which statistical papers of the kind should be turned out.

61. The compilers in the district offices each filled in the returns correctly no doubt according to numbers, but with the information so rendered as not to be easy of amalgamation with similar information from the other districts.

62. The return showing the number of educated people is, I fear, from the reasons given by the Deputy Commissioner of Myanoung, not to be implicity relied on.

63. On the whole, however, I think the census may be looked on as successful.

64. The total expenses connected with it have been as noted below :—

Rangoon	Town	...	...	Rs.	2,559
Do.	District	...	...	„	75
Bassein	do.	...	...	„	456
Henzada	do.	...	...	„	420
Prome	do.	...	...	„	50
Thayetmyo	do.	...	...	„	698
			Total	...	4,258

APPENDIX 3.

TENASSERIM DIVISION.

From the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 71, dated the 12th August 1873.

IN FORWARDING you the reports from the officers noted in the margin for the census as taken in August 1872, I have the honor to remark as follows :—The census was taken without the aid of paid enumerators, the only expense incurred was where in the preparation of the statements in the district offices, for short periods, I sanctioned the employment of clerks paid out of office contingencies. The enumerators, as you are aware, were our revenue and police officers.

1.—Town Magistrate, Maulmein.
2.—Deputy Commissioner, Amherst District.
3.—Deputy Commissioner, Shwe-gyeen.

2. Owing to the country being in many parts sparsely peopled and mountainous there was difficulty among the Karens and wild tribes in getting a synchronous census; in many cases the Thoogyees' and Tsitkais' returns of the previous year had to be received as giving the data from which the population of mountainous tracts had to be taken. In these cases the statements only give the approximate population, but on the plains I believe the census returns are fairly correct.

3. The estimated area of this division is 46,730 square miles; of that 21,936 square miles are mountainous, and 24,794 square miles are level ground. The great centres of population are the Sittoung valley, the Salween valley, the Tavoy valley, and the Tenasserim valley. Then between the Sittoung and Salween rivers is a low-lying alluvial delta streaching along the sea-board on the Gulf of Martaban for some 80 miles in length by 12 to 15 in breadth. The land is fertile and bears good crops; near it are many villages. The valleys of the Sittoung and Salween are of considerable breadth towards the mouth of the rivers, but they narrow very much to the northward. From the mouth of the Salween southward the mountains come down close to the sea, and the population is sparse as far as our boundary with Siam on the Pakchan river.

4. There is not the same prejudice against the taking of a census among the people of this country as there is in India, but still our people are apt to couple it with an intention of further taxation. They cannot see the object of numbering the people and of obtaining statistics of their races, ages, increase, decrease, &c.

In their minds the only possible object could be one of gain, by imposing new taxes.

5. Hitherto we have been content with our Thoogyees' returns taken at the time of obtaining information for collection of our capitation tax. The yearly enquiries by Thoogyees somewhat prepared the people for the census returns, and they generally gave the information asked for readily. In only one case did I hear of extortion having been practised in the collection of a fee for making out the census papers.

6. The population of the year 1871-72, as shown by the Thoogyees' returns, stood at 576,765, by the census returns in August 1872 it is 600,727, and thus shows a net increase of 22,962. The Thoogyees' returns were taken from information obtained about a year previous to the census being taken. Again, in the population returns sent to my office in December 1872, the Thoogyees' returns showed a population of 591,158, this even shows 9,569 souls fewer than the census returns. From these variations and from the rough and unsatisfactory mode in taking the census, especially in the mountainous parts of the division, I conclude that the actual population of this division is about 625,000, or 13·37 to the square mile.

7.—It will be not uninteresting to show the rates of increase in population for the last ten years. Within that time Toungoo has been added to this division. The average annual rate of increase has been 2·3 per cent. for ten years. The following statement shows the increase to our population :—

Years.	Population.	Increase in numbers.	Ratio per cent.
1863 ...	482,133	...	...
1864 ...	505,725	23,592	4·8
1865 ...	521,212	15,487	3·0
1866 ...	523,001	1,789	0·3
1867 ...	534,276	11,275	2·1
1868 ...	539,040	4,764	0·8
1869 ...	561,279	22,239	4·1
1870 ...	570,917	9,638	1·7
1871 ...	576,765	5,848	1·2
1872 ...	591,158	14,393	2·4

8. The Tenasserim Division has been a British possession since 1825; but the Martaban provinces, Shwè-gyeen and Toungoo, were annexed in 1853. The population of Tenasserim, from the earliest date I can find a record of it, namely, in 1845-46, was 127,455, the same area now contains 257,759 souls; that of Martaban and Shwè-gyeen in 1855-56 was reckoned at 87,742, it is now 205,913 souls; and the Toungoo district in 1865 contained 77,247, it is now 81,014 souls.

9. Before our annexation of Tenasserim many Taliens had been driven from the province into Siam; in 1136 Burmese era—that is, in the year 1772 of our era—there was a a great exodus of Taliens from the Amherst District; a Talien Chief, Beenya Then, rose in rebellion against the Burmese; and again in Burmese era 1176, or in 1814 of our era, there was another great movement to Siam—a Talien Chief, Thot Paw, rebelled against the Burmese and took many of his followers to Siam with him. It is believed that on those occasions no fewer than 200,000 people emigrated. Their descendants are now living in Siam.

10. In addition to these great rebellions there were two in Tavoy—one in 1153 Burmese era, or 1791 Christian era, when Myat Pyoo rebelled against the Burmese and took many Taliens into Siam; in 1185 Burmese era, or 1824 Christian era, Men Kyeik, also in Tavoy, rebelled and took several hundred people (Taliens) into Siam. Some 200 were recovered about 1832, when Major Burney went on a mission to Bangkok.

11. Again, the wars between the Burmese and Siamese drove away population, and were the cause of a great loss of life. The Dainwoon at the head of a large Burmese army in 1808, went south as far as Tavoy and Mergui to fight with the Siamese; he plundered, robbed, and murdered the people wherever he went.

12. In addition to these great causes of loss, there was before our acquisition of the country, a corrupt Burmese Government which, through its officers, continually plundered the people, and thus they neither acquired riches nor increased in numbers. Under our Government, from there being security to life and property, there has been a considerable increase of the population both from immigration and from natural causes.

13. In the present census returns the most remarkable feature is the large proportion of males to females. Out of the total population of 600,727 souls, there are 316,603 males to 284,124 females, or 111 of the former to every 100 of the latter. This is accounted for chiefly as follows,—the Madras and Chittagong coolies, the Chinese and Mussulman immigrants, and many of those from the Shan states and from Upper Burma, rarely bring women with them. The Madras and Chittagong coolies merely come for a time to this province; after saving some money they return with it to their homes: the Chinese and Mussulman immigrants in many cases marry Burmese women and settle in the country; a few of the Upper Burma Shans and Burmese do likewise; but many of them return singly to their country. The number of single men coming yearly to the country may be reckoned by thousands; thus the males exceed the number of females. In only one district of the division do females exceed males, that is in Tavoy, where there is little immigration; the females are 36,211 to 35,616 males. Another cause of paucity of women may, I think, be the inhuman treatment they receive at childbirth. The women when in labor are rubbed with force and violently pressed on the belly, and the child is often dragged from them, so as to injure them for life. After the child is born they are placed before a large fire and literally toasted till there is little strength left in them. Thus it is that many of them die, and others become injured and fruitless for the rest of their lives.

14. The people are generally well housed, in wooden dwellings with thatched roofs and floors well raised from the ground. There are according to the returns 69,573 people living in houses of a better sort, this would give 7·11 to each house; there are 531,154 people living in 103,729 inferior houses; thus giving 5·12 to each house.

15. The proportion of children under twelve years of age is 230,704 to 600,727 of a population, or 38·4 per cent., this is even higher than it generally is either in England or India; the population of male to female children under twelve years of age is 108 of the former to 100 of the latter.

16. Of different races those of the Buddhist religion predominate; they are no fewer than 87·8 per cent. of the whole population. They are in excess of all other religious denominations in different districts, except in the Salween, where the people are generally Karens, who worship Nats, or supposed Sylvan spirits. The Christians, Hindoos, and Mussulmans are in small minorities, and chiefly reside in Moulmein.

17. With reference to education, it is rare among the Burmese to meet with a male adult who can neither read nor write; most of them have received a smattering of education in the indigenous monastic schools, or in the different village schools. Few of the girls and women in the rural districts have received any education, but in the towns in the lay schools many of them have been taught to read and write their own language.

18. While the population of this division is increasing yearly, there is plenty of room for all who come and for many more if we could get them. In the valleys of the Sittoung and Salween rivers there is room for double the population we now have. In the sourthern part of the Mergui District there is also a considerable area of waste land available for an increasing population. It is hoped that by a contract law, by an improvement in communications, and by land reclamation work, the influx of immigrants will be still greater than it has been in past years. The tin deposits of the Mergui District have of late attracted attention, and two mercantile firms are now at work there. It is hoped that their efforts will be successful, and that through them both Chinese and Siamese laborers will be attracted to the Mergui District.

From the Town Magistrate of Moulmein, to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division,—No. 7, dated the 10th January 1873.

AFTER having again taken a careful examination over the returns, a total population of 46,472 persons and 5,854 houses have been arrived at, showing only an error of 330 persons and 338 houses in increase of the first calculations;

consequently I am inclined to believe that that is the true return as approximately as can be arrived at from the returns sent in by the police and Goungs of the town. It shows a decrease of 9,081 persons and 594 houses has taken place during the past year.

The decrease of 9,081 persons in one year is, I think, to be attributed to two causes :—

First, the former annual returns were made out in December—a time when there is a large arrival of foreigners in port, chiefly from a large immigration of coolies from the Madras coast, who come over to reap the harvest and again leave at the commencement of the monsoon, and also a number of Shans come in annually for the purpose of trade, bringing down ponies, betel-boxes, silks, and precious stones, &c.; these also return before the following monsoons, and consequently both these classes were absent when this census was taken in August last.

Secondly, from the gradual decrease or falling off in the timber trade, as the people not being able to find employment in the timber yard as formerly have commenced to emigrate into the district to cultivate; a large number also have gone over to Rangoon and settled there to trade. In the revenue report for 1870-71, it was shown that during those two years some 10,000 persons had thus left the town, and I am inclined to think that the present increased diminution of population is owing to the same cause. As long as the gains of former years lasted they remained in town, but as their means gradually diminished so they have been compelled to go elsewhere to seek a livelihood.

There are many, I believe, who go out into the jungles to cultivate during the rains, and after reaping the harvest, again return to town and live here till the rains again set in; these would be included in the former returns, but would not be found in the present returns, which were made in August, just at the time that they commence tilling and planting their rice in the district.

The decrease in number of houses is 504, which I think is not incompatible with the proportionate decrease in population. Many of the houses may still exist, but as long as there are no occupants in them, no enumerators were served on such.

Years.	Population.
1863	52,772
1864	68,309
1865	64,642
1866	61,429
1867	66,566
1868	64,642
1869	71,534
1870	62,653
1871	55,653
Census 1872	46,472

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Amherst District, to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, —No. 98, dated the 9th December 1872.

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit the result of a general census taken throughout the district on 15th August last.

Ia, Ib, Ic ; IIa, IIb ; IIIa, IIIb ; IV ; Va, Vb ; VI ; memo. of VI ; VII ; VIII ; IX.

These results appear in the returns as per margin, which have been prepared in strict accordance with the forms supplied by Government.

The population of the district is now shown to consist of 193,469 souls. The general result is an excess of 3,274 over the last population returns submitted by Thoogyees of circles. The excess is accounted for by the greater accuracy arrived at by the mode in which the census was taken, and by the fact that the enumeration has included persons travelling in boats, or on short visits from their own houses. On the whole I am inclined to believe that the general results of the census may be regarded as approximately correct. The idea of a census can never be very popular amongst a people whose instincts

lead them to believe that our object in counting their numbers is a forecast only of further taxation, and who would therefore rather conceal or falsify facts than do aught to assist the work of enumeration.

In spite, however, of these drawbacks, and of the fact that large tracts in this district are sparsely inhabited by a more or less nomad population to whom a written language is unknown, I am of opinion that the census sheet of each house has been filled in with sufficient accuracy to insure approximate results. Every class of native officials was engaged more or less in taking the census, and the extra work thereby thrown on some of them (more particularly the Thoogyees of circles), has been cheerfully undertaken and successfully accomplished.

My own office, when it first undertook the work of compiling the returns now submitted from the census papers received from the district, found the labor so tedious that without assistance the work (it was completed) would not have been completed in less than twelve months.

Six extra clerks were therefore entertained, and it is due to their continuous exertion for six weeks, under the supervision of my permanent office establishment, that the whole of the returns have been completed, and are now ready for submission.

It is needless, perhaps, to remark that the returns now submitted do not include the population of the town of Moulmein.

Report on the General Census of 1872.—No. 45-70.

1. THE census was taken under the orders of the Government of India on the night of the 15th August 1872.

2. The various Government officials of all classes, the revenue and village officers, and the police were the enumerators employed; no special ones were entertained.

Machinery.

3. The enumerators' returns were received on the 27th July, and sent out to the out-stations on the 29th July, thus barely giving time for them to reach the outlying villages a day or so before the 15th August. A little more time would have been very desirable, as everything was done in haste and confusion.

Returns.

4. The returns No. V*a* and V*b*, sub-dividing the religions and castes, are incomplete, as the enumerators' forms did not contain such sub-divisions, and no instructions were received or issued on the subject. The general headings "Hindoo," "Mahomedan," &c., were all that were entered.

Incomplete returns.

5. The results of the census as compared with the annual population returns (compiled by the Thoogyees in British Burma at the time of collecting the capitation tax), show a difference of 2,708 *less* in the census than in the Thoogyees' population returns. There is evidently something wrong here, a slight difference of 100 or 200 might be attributed to natural causes, but when on comparing the figures of the two returns circle by circle, it appears among the wild hill Karen circles there is a difference in one of 1,340, the only conclusion that can be arrived at is the no doubt correct one that these hill Karens were not enumerated, and I believe the same results will be found in every district where there are hill men.

Comparison with annual statistical return.

6. There was no expenditure in the actual taking of the census, no paid enumerators having been employed, but as it was impossible for the clerks in the Deputy Commissioner's office to perform the heavy work of compiling from the enumerators' returns, four extra compiling clerks were entertained for two months at Rs. 15 each per mensem, the expense being paid from the Deputy Commissioner's contingent bill.

Expenditure.

7. In forwarding this report, I beg to remark on the care and attention given to these returns by the Head Assistant of the Deputy Commissioner's office, Mr. Leach, involving as they did much labor in addition to his regular duties.

List of Census Returns.

1.—Return No.	I.—General Statement of area and population.—		A.—Abstract.
2.— Do. „	I.—	Ditto ditto	B.—Detail of population.
3.— Do. „	I.—	Ditto ditto	C.—Infirmities.
4.— Do. „	II*a*.—General statement of population according to age.		
5.— Do. „	II*b*.—Percentage relating to ages.		
6.— Do. „	III*a*.—General statement of population according to education.		
7.— Do. „	III*b*.—Percentage relating to education.		
8.— Do. „	IV.—Statement of population with reference to land and land revenue.		
9.— Do. „	V*a*.—Statement of religions.		
10.— Do. „	V*b*.—Statement of nationalities, races, tribes, and casts.		
11.— Do. „	VI.—General statement of population according to occupation in British Burma.		
12.— Do. „	VII.—List of towns and villages classified according to population.		
13.— Do. „	VIII.—Table of towns of which the inhabitants exceed 5,000 arranged according to population.		
14.— Do. „	IX.—Statement showing population in town.		

According to letter No. 207, dated Simla, 2nd July 1872, from the Secretary, Lawrence Military Asylum Commission.

Form No. IV.

Memorandum.

It appears to me that column 5 does not apply in British Burma. We have no "uncultivable land" paying revenue to Government, and the only cultivable land would be the comparatively trivial amount of fallow land. The bulk of land of these two classes is, therefore, shown under columns 9 and 10.

In column 24 the average incidence shown is that per acre on the *cultivated* and *fallow land*, which two kinds included all the "culturable" revenue-paying land. In column 27 no definition of the word "rent" is given; I have, therefore taken it to include "land revenue" and "local rates" or the total *demand* per acre on the cultivated area.

STATEMENTS.

BRITISH

No. I.—General Statement of Area and Population,

A.—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Number of townships.	Number of villages.	Number of houses.	Total population.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
ARAKAN.	Akyab	5,337	9	1,809	58,656	276,671
	Northern Arakan	*1,213	1	442	2,194	8,790
	Ramree	4,909	5	956	28,189	144,177
	Sandoway	3,067	3	404	10,689	54,725
	Total ..	14,526	18	3,605	99,728	484,363
PEGU.	Rangoon	9,755	14	1,551	70,182	332,824
	Do. Town	45	1	..	14,969	98,745
	Bassein	8,066	15	1,485	58,507	322,689
	Myanoung	4,150	15	2,464	86,798	476,612
	Promo	2,887	17	1,604	59,294	274,872
	Thayetmyo	2,897	12	819	32,550	156,816
	Total ..	27,800	74	7,923	322,295	1,662,058
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	10	1	..	5,854	46,472
	Amherst	15,193	11	758	34,117	193,468
	Tavoy	7,200	4	227	12,849	71,827
	Mergui	7,760	5	188	6,567	47,192
	Shwe-gyeen	5,567	5	512	25,588	129,485
	Tounngoo	6,854	4	650	20,548	86,166
	Salween	4,646	1	242	5,987	26,117
	Total ..	46,730	31	2,577	113,510	600,727
	Total, British Burma ..	88,556	123	14,105	535,533	2,747,148

* *This is the area of the population of the Hill Tracts within which order and regularity*

BURMA.

according to Divisions and Districts.

ABSTRACT.

AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.

Persons per square mile.	Townships per square mile.	Persons per township.	Villages per square mile.	Persons per village.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51·84	0·0017	30,741·22	0·34	153·45	10·99	4·72
7·25	0·0008	8,700·00	0·36	19·89	1·81	4·01
33·46	0·0012	28,835·40	0·22	150·81	6·54	5·11
14·92	0·0008	18,241·67	0·11	135·46	2·91	5·12
33·34	0·0012	26,909·06	0·25	134·36	6·87	4·86
34·07	0·0014	23,787·48	0·16	214·26	7·19	4·74
2,194·33	0·0222	98,745·00	..	..	332·04	6·60
40·01	0·0019	21,512·60	0·18	217·30	7·25	5·52
114·85	0·0036	31,774·13	0·59	193·43	20·91	5·49
95·21	0·0059	16,168·94	0·56	171·37	20·54	4·64
65·42	0·0050	13,068·00	0·34	191·47	13·58	4·82
60·88	0·0027	22,460·24	0·29	209·78	11·81	5·16
4,647·20	0·1000	46,472·00	..	..	585·40	7·94
12·78	0·0007	17,588·00	0·05	255·23	2·25	5·67
9·98	0·0005	17,956·75	0·03	316·42	1·78	5·59
6·08	0·0006	9,438·40	0·02	251·02	1·10	5·51
23·26	0·0009	25,897·00	0·09	252·90	4·60	5·06
13·56	0·0006	21,541·50	0·10	132·55	3·23	4·19
5·62	0·0002	26,117·00	0·05	107·92	1·29	4·36
12·86	0·0007	19,378·29	0·06	233·11	2·48	5·29
31·02	0·0014	22,334·54	0·16	194·76	6·05	5·13

have to be maintained. The remaining portion contains approximately 5,000 square miles.

BRITISH

No. I.—General Statement of Area and Population,

B.—DETAILS

DIVISION.	District.	Total population.	HOUSES								
			Of the better sort.		Of inferior sort.				Hindoos.		
			Number of houses.	Number of their inhabitants.	Number of houses.	Number of their inhabitants.	Total males.	Total females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arakan.	Akyab ..	276,671	7,951	39,207	50,705	237,464	148,180	128,491	2,457	198	2,655
	Northern Arakan ..	8,790	4	19	2,190	8,771	4,784	4,006	55	10	65
	Ramree ..	144,177	2,597	15,289	25,592	128,888	73,056	71,121	156	29	185
	Sandoway..	54,725	3,900	19,929	6,789	34,796	28,055	26,670	86	..	86
	Total ..	484,363	14,452	74,444	85,276	409,919	254,075	230,288	2,754	237	2,991
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	332,324	5,637	17,404	64,545	314,920	176,404	155,920	609	325	934
	Do. Town	98,745	4,735	38,336	10,234	60,409	62,374	36,371	11,116	2,992	14,108
	Bassein ..	322,689	6,083	27,478	52,424	295,211	165,198	157,491	529	182	711
	Myanoung..	476,612	13,046	76,275	73,747	400,337	240,995	235,617	301	77	378
	Prome ..	274,872	3,077	21,263	56,217	253,609	138,547	136,325	466	325	791
	Thayetmyo	156,816	14,934	75,338	17,616	81,478	81,322	75,494	1,587	442	2,029
	Total ..	1,662,058	47,512	256,094	274,783	1,405,964	864,840	797,218	14,608	4,343	18,951
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ..	46,472	1,832	17,102	4,022	29,370	28,998	17,474	8,964	2,076	11,040
	Amherst ..	193,468	3,275	22,006	30,842	171,462	100,746	92,722	999	442	1,441
	Tavoy ..	71,827	1,393	9,989	11,456	61,838	35,616	36,211	211	183	394
	Mergui ..	47,192	544	3,608	8,023	43,584	24,400	22,792	12	3	15
	Shwe-gyeen	129,485	2,239	12,614	23,349	116,871	67,943	61,542	244	47	291
	Tounge[illegible] ..	86,160	497	4,247	20,051	81,919	45,391	40,775	1,118	417	1,535
	Salween ..	26,117	1	7	5,986	26,110	13,509	12,608	..	..	..
	Total ..	600,727	9,781	69,573	103,729	531,154	316,603	284,124	11,548	3,168	14,716
	Total, British Burma	2,747,148	71,745	400,111	463,788	2,347,037	1,435,518	1,311,630	28,910	7,748	36,658

BURMA.

in the several Divisions and Districts.

OF POPULATION.

DETAIL OF POPULATION.

Mahomedans.			Buddhists.			Christians.			Others.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
32,387	25,876	58,263	97,234	88,032	185,266	222	112	334	15,880	14,273	30,153
9	2	11	877	618	1,495	8	..	8	3,840	3,376	7,216
2,023	1,897	3,920	65,577	64,125	129,702	29	18	47	5,271	5,052	10,323
1,118	1,003	2,121	24,206	23,354	47,560	14	3	17	2,631	2,310	4,941
35,537	28,778	64,315	187,894	176,129	364,023	268	133	401	27,622	25,011	52,633
317	201	518	171,567	151,867	323,434	3,911	3,527	7,438	..	..	..
8,940	3,127	12,067	38,153	28,141	66,294	4,101	2,064	6,165	64	47	111
1,603	1,068	2,671	154,400	148,358	302,758	8,328	7,750	16,078	338	133	471
823	154	977	236,389	232,397	468,786	3,094	2,875	5,969	388	114	502
640	482	1,122	129,351	128,112	257,463	164	134	298	7,926	7,272	15,198
910	264	1,174	69,992	67,260	137,252	1,029	367	1,396	7,804	7,161	14,965
13,233	5,296	18,529	799,852	756,135	1,555,987	20,627	16,717	37,344	16,520	14,727	31,247
5,409	2,095	7,504	13,600	12,139	25,739	991	1,156	2,147	34	8	42
2,357	1,324	3,681	96,474	90,268	186,742	673	616	1,289	243	72	315
423	369	792	34,300	35,063	69,363	682	596	1,278	..	..	..
1,873	1,719	3,592	21,804	20,422	42,226	711	648	1,359	..	..	..
319	104	423	66,916	61,090	128,006	308	278	576	161	28	189
728	273	1,001	38,368	36,230	74,598	4,478	3,411	7,889	699	444	1,143
9	..	9	773	374	1,147	12	4	16	12,715	12,280	24,995
11,118	5,884	17,002	272,235	255,586	527,821	7,850	6,704	14,554	13,852	12,782	26,634
59,888	39,958	99,846	1,259,981	1,187,850	2,447,831	28,745	23,554	52,299	57,994	52,520	110,514

BRITISH

No. I.—General Statement of Area and Population,

B.—DETAILS

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	PERCENTAGES CALCULATED								
		Of inhabitants of houses of the better sort on total population.	Of inhabitants of houses of the inferior sort on total population.	Of Hindoos on total population.	Of Mahomedans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.
	1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	14·17	85·83	0·96	21·06	66·96	0·12	10·90	53·56	46·44
	Northern Arakan	0·22	99·78	0·74	0·13	17·01	0·08	82·09	54·43	45·57
	Ramree ..	10·60	89·40	0·13	2·72	89·96	0·08	7·16	50·67	49·33
	Sandoway ..	36·42	63·58	0·16	3·87	86·91	0·08	9·08	51·27	48·73
	Total ..	15·37	84·63	0·62	13·28	75·15	0·08	10·87	52·46	47·54
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	5·24	94·76	0·28	0·16	97·32	2·24	..	53·08	46·92
	Do. Town ..	38·82	61·18	14·29	12·22	67·14	6·24	0·11	63·17	36·83
	Bassein ..	8·52	91·48	0·22	0·83	93·82	4·98	0·15	51·19	48·81
	Myanoung ..	16·00	84·00	0·08	0·20	98·36	1·25	0·11	50·56	49·44
	Prome ..	7·74	92·26	0·29	0·41	93·66	0·11	5·53	50·40	49·60
	Thayetmyo ..	48·04	51·96	1·29	0·75	87·53	0·89	9·54	51·86	48·14
	Total ..	15·41	84·59	1·14	1·11	93·62	2·25	1·88	52·08	47·97
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	36·80	63·20	23·76	16·15	55·88	4·62	0·09	62·40	37·60
	Amherst ..	11·37	88·63	0·75	1·90	96·52	0·67	0·16	52·07	47·93
	Tavoy ..	13·90	86·10	0·50	1·10	96·57	1·78	..	49·59	50·41
	Mergui ..	7·65	92·35	0·08	7·61	89·48	2·83	..	51·70	48·30
	Shwe-gyeen ..	9·74	90·26	0·22	0·33	98·86	0·44	0·15	52·47	47·53
	Toungoo ..	4·93	95·07	1·78	1·16	86·57	9·16	1·33	52·68	47·32
	Salween ..	0·03	99·97	..	0·04	4·89	0·06	95·51	51·72	48·28
	Total ..	11·58	88·42	2·45	2·83	87·87	2·42	4·43	52·70	47·30
	Total British Burma..	14·56	85·44	1·33	3·64	89·11	1·90	4·02	52·25	47·75

BURMA.

in the several Divisions and Districts—(continued).

OF POPULATION.

ON PRECEDING COLUMNS.

Hindoos.		Mahomedans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
Of Hindoo males on total Hindoo population.	Of Hindoo females on total Hindoo population.	Of Mahomedan males on total Mahomedan population.	Of Mahomedan females on total Mahomedan population.	Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	Of Christian males on total Christian population.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	Of other males on total other population.	Of other females on total other population.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
92·54	7·46	55·59	44·41	52·48	47·52	66·47	33·53	52·66	47·34
84·62	15·38	81·82	18·18	58·66	41·34	100·00	0·00	53·22	46·78
84·32	15·68	51·61	48·39	50·56	49·44	61·70	38·30	51·06	48·94
100·0	0·00	52·71	47·29	50·90	49·10	82·35	17·65	53·25	46·75
92·08	7·92	55·25	44·75	51·62	48·38	66·83	33·17	52·48	47·52
65·20	34·80	61·20	38·80	53·05	46·95	52·58	47·42	..	..
78·79	21·21	74·09	25·91	57·55	42·45	66·52	33·48	57·66	42·34
74·40	25·60	60·01	39.99	51·00	49·00	51·80	48·20	71·76	28·24
79·63	20·37	84·24	15·76	50·43	49·57	51·83	48·17	77·29	22·71
58·91	41·09	57·04	42·96	50·24	49·76	55·03	44·97	52·15	47·85
78·22	21·78	77·51	22·49	51·00	49·00	73·71	26·29	52·15	47·85
77·08	22·92	71·42	28·58	51·40	48·60	55·24	44·76	52·87	47·13
81·20	18·80	72·08	27·92	52·84	47·16	46·16	53·84	80·95	19·05
69·33	30·67	64·03	35·97	51·66	48·34	52·21	47·79	77·14	22·86
53·55	46·45	53·41	46·59	49·45	50·55	53·36	46·64	..	..
80·00	20·00	52·14	47·86	51·64	48·36	52·32	47,68	..	..
83·85	16·15	75·41	24·59	52·28	47·72	52·60	47·40	85·19	14·81
72·83	27·17	72·73	27·27	51·43	48·57	56·76	43·24	61·15	38·85
..	..	100·00	..	67·39	32·61	75·00	25·00	50·97	49·03
78·47	21·53	65·39	34·61	51·58	48·42	53·94	46·06	52·01	47·99
78·86	21·14	59·98	40·02	51·47	48·53	54·96	45·04	52·48	47·52

BRITISH

No. I.—General Statement of Area and Population

C.—

DIVISION.	District.	Population.			Insanes.			Idiots.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arakan.	Akyab ..	148,180	128,491	276,671	220	98	318	..	..	..
	Northern Arakan ..	4,784	4,006	8,790	3	2	5	2	..	2
	Ramree ..	73,056	71,121	144,177	175	51	226	..	..	..
	Sandoway ..	28,055	26,670	54,725	75	17	92	..	..	..
	Total ..	254,075	230,288	484,363	473	168	641	2	..	2
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	176,404	155,920	332,324	194	66	260	35	12	47
	Do. Town ..	62,374	36,371	98,745	147	43	190	16	5	21
	Bassein ..	165,198	157,491	322,689	177	138	315	343	229	572
	Myanoung ..	240,995	235,617	476,612	224	215	439	111	85	196
	Prome ..	138,547	136,325	274,872	180	104	284	64	27	91
	Thayetmyo ..	81,322	75,494	156,816	96	79	175	19	28	47
	Total ..	864,840	797,218	1,662,058	1,018	645	1,663	588	386	974
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ..	28,998	17,474	46,472	55	22	77	6	4	10
	Amherst ..	100,746	92,722	193,468	138	106	244	37	22	59
	Tavoy ..	35,616	36,211	71,827	49	25	74	11	16	27
	Mergui ..	24,400	22,792	47,192	37	9	46	7	2	9
	Shwe-gyeen ..	67,948	61,542	129,485	96	78	174	36	18	54
	Toungoo ..	45,891	40,775	86,166	90	53	143	31	22	53
	Salween ..	13,509	12,608	26,117	3	..	3	..	..	..
	Total ..	316,608	284,124	600,727	468	293	761	128	84	212
	Total, British Burma ..	1,435,518	1,311,630	2,747,148	1,959	1,106	3,065	718	470	1,188

BURMA.

according to Divisions and Districts.

INFIRMITIES.

Deaf and Dumb.			Blind.			Lepers.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
296	145	441	232	121	353	44	35	79
2	1	3	14	4	18	22	3	25
113	39	152	121	55	176	39	19	58
56	12	68	66	35	101	19	4	23
467	197	664	433	215	648	124	61	185
217	83	300	336	107	443	431	138	569
97	73	170	176	128	304	86	18	104
64	38	102	242	214	456	252	146	398
460	360	820	859	688	1,547	425	140	565
198	150	348	325	303	628	220	37	266
28	27	55	228	191	419	119	51	170
1,064	731	1,795	2,166	1,631	3,797	1,542	530	2,072
81	40	121	82	60	142	42	15	57
217	96	313	280	119	349	228	58	286
31	21	52	66	37	103	42	12	54
12	8	20	46	15	61	37	9	46
182	96	278	186	124	310	165	64	229
253	179	432	188	146	334	164	108	272
..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
776	440	1,216	799	501	1,300	680	266	946
2,307	1,368	3,675	3,398	2,347	5,745	2,346	857	3,203

No. I.—General Statement of Area and Population,

C.—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			PERCENTAGES CALCU					
					INSANES.			IDIOTS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Insane males on total male population.	Insane females on total female population.	Insanes on total population.	Idiot males on total male population.	Idiot females on total female population.	Idiots on total population.
1	2	3	4	5	20	21	22	23	24	25
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	148,180	128,491	276,671	0·15	0·08	0·11	..	..	..
	Northern Arakan ..	4,784	4,006	8,790	0·06	0·05	0·06	0·04	..	0·02
	Ramree ..	73,056	71,121	144,177	0·24	0·07	0·16	..	..	..
	Sandoway ..	28,055	26,670	54,725	0·27	0·06	0·17	..	..	..
	Total ..	254,075	230,288	484,363	0·19	0·07	0·13	0·01	..	0·00
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	176,404	155,920	332,324	0·11	0·04	0·08	0·02	0·01	0·01
	Do. Town ..	62,374	36,371	98,745	0·24	0·12	0·19	0·03	0·01	0·02
	Bassein ..	165,198	157,491	322,689	0·11	0·09	0·10	0·21	0·15	0·18
	Myanoung ..	240,995	235,617	476,612	0·09	0·09	0·09	0·05	0·04	0·04
	Prome ..	138,547	136,325	274,872	0·13	0·08	0·10	0·05	0·02	0·03
	Thayetmyo ..	81,322	75,494	156,816	0·12	0·10	0·11	0·02	0·04	0·03
	Total ..	864,840	797,218	1,662,058	1·12	0·08	0·10	0·07	0·05	0·06
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town..	28,998	17,474	46,472	0·19	0·13	0·17	0·02	0·02	0·02
	Amherst ..	100,746	92,722	193,468	0·14	0·11	0·13	0·04	0·02	0·03
	Tavoy ..	35,616	36,211	71,827	0·14	0·07	0·10	0·03	0·04	0·04
	Mergui ..	24,400	22,792	47,192	0·15	0·04	0·10	0·03	0·01	0·02
	Shwe-gyeen ..	67,943	61,542	129,485	0·14	0·13	0·13	0·05	0·03	0·04
	Toungoo ..	45,891	40,775	86,166	0·20	0·13	0·17	0·07	0·05	0·06
	Salween ..	13,509	12,608	26,117	0·02	..	0·01	..	..	..
	Total ..	316,603	284,124	600,727	0·15	0·10	0·13	0·04	0·03	0·04
	Total British Burma ..	1,435,518	1,311,630	2,747,148	0·14	0·08	0·11	0·05	0·04	0·04

according to Divisions and Districts.

INFIRMITIES.

LATED ON PRECEDING COLUMNS.

Deaf and Dumb.			Blind.			Lepers.		
Deaf and dumb males on total male population.	Deaf and dumb females on total female population.	Deaf and dumb on total population.	Blind males on total male population.	Blind females on total female population.	Blinds on total population.	Leper males on total male population.	Leper females on total female population.	Lepers on total population.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
0·20	0·11	0·16	0·16	0·09	0·13	0·08	0·03	0·03
0·04	0·02	0·03	0·29	0·10	0·20	0·46	0·07	0·28
0·15	0·05	0·11	0·16	0·08	0·12	0·05	0·03	0·04
0·20	0·04	0·12	0·24	0·13	0·18	0·07	0·01	0·04
0·18	0·08	0·14	0·17	0·09	0·13	0·05	0·03	0·04
0·12	0·05	0·09	0·19	0·07	0·13	0·24	0·09	0·17
0·16	0·20	0·17	0·28	0·35	0·31	0·14	0·05	0·11
0·04	0·02	0·03	0·15	0·14	0·14	0·15	0·09	0·12
0·19	0·15	0·17	0·36	0·29	0·32	0·18	0·06	0·12
0·14	0·11	0·13	0·23	0·22	0·23	0·17	0·03	0·10
0·03	0·04	0·04	0·28	0·25	0·27	0·15	0·07	0·11
0·12	0·09	0·11	0·25	0·20	0·23	0·13	0·07	0·12
0·28	0·23	0·03	0·28	0·34	0·31	0·14	0·09	0·12
0·22	0·10	0·16	0·23	0·13	0·18	0·23	0·06	0·15
0·09	0·06	0·07	0·19	0·10	0·14	0·12	0·03	0·08
0·05	0·04	0·04	0·19	0·07	0·13	0·15	0·04	0·10
0·27	0·16	0·21	0·27	0·20	0·24	0·24	0·10	0·18
0·56	0·44	0·50	0·41	0·36	0·39	0·36	0·26	0·32
..	..	..	0·01	..	0·00	0·01	..	0·01
0·25	0·15	0·20	0·25	0·18	0·22	0·21	0·10	0·16
0·16	0·10	0·13	0·24	0·18	0·21	0·16	0·07	0·12

No. II.A.—General Statement of

HIN

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	MALE.								
		Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	10	25	40	221	1,275	595	210	64	17
	Northern Arakan ..	3	6	13	2	18	10	3	..	..
	Ramree ..	1	5	3	12	27	50	34	17	7
	Sandoway ..	..	..	..	..	9	25	28	12	12
	Total ..	14	36	56	235	1,329	680	275	93	36
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	61	68	83	83	88	84	65	23	54
	Do. Town ..	136	379	457	1,568	3,933	3,048	1,150	313	132
	Bassein ..	19	37	26	52	97	103	159	25	11
	Myanoung ..	5	8	12	33	58	81	68	28	18
	Prome ..	13	37	38	55	99	104	69	29	22
	Thayetmyo ..	26	112	69	142	427	573	170	47	21
	Total ..	260	641	685	1,933	4,702	3,993	1,671	465	258
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ..	146	276	325	956	2,845	2,703	1,017	387	309
	Amherst ..	31	114	104	120	221	214	103	52	40
	Tavoy ..	8	31	25	26	31	26	29	22	13
	Mergui ..	..	3	..	..	1	3	3	1	1
	Shwe-gyeen ..	8	13	16	20	68	62	27	20	10
	Toungoo ..	32	44	45	139	145	358	161	139	55
	Salween ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	225	481	515	1,261	3,311	3,366	1,340	621	428
	Total, British Burma ..	499	1,158	1,256	3,429	9,342	8,039	3,286	1,179	722

Population according to Age.

DOOS.

FEMALE.

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
7	32	21	37	45	25	17	7	7
1	2	..	2	3	2	..	..	..
1	1	3	2	4	7	9	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	35	24	41	52	34	26	9	7
32	49	46	49	45	43	22	11	28
110	313	317	524	915	448	207	91	67
13	29	20	21	44	31	15	5	4
6	8	7	14	17	15	6	3	1
14	20	32	42	58	56	49	20	34
20	84	65	50	119	53	34	11	6
195	503	487	700	1,198	646	333	141	140
60	205	261	298	591	395	98	90	78
21	70	56	63	116	65	27	14	10
15	35	31	28	33	26	9	6	..
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
2	10	12	7	5	4	3	3	1
28	28	37	18	47	151	38	33	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	349	397	414	794	641	175	146	126
330	887	908	1,155	2,044	1,321	584	296	273

No. II. A.—General Statement of

MAHO

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	MALE. Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	1,071	3,691	4,046	4,669	6,617	5,774	3,087	1,575	1,257
	Northern Arakan	1	1	..	2	2	1	2	..	..
	Ramree ..	59	247	308	336	342	329	249	102	51
	Sandoway ..	45	180	160	175	200	135	101	58	64
	Total ..	1,776	4,119	4,514	5,182	7,161	6,239	3,439	1,735	1,372
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	38	33	42	36	46	58	37	18	19
	Do. Town ..	161	437	554	1,281	2,904	2,054	928	386	240
	Bassein ..	84	294	144	294	281	261	134	101	70
	Myanoung ..	21	35	36	101	157	179	149	110	85
	Prome ..	25	72	86	80	128	127	64	35	28
	Thayetmyo ..	19	50	72	78	198	326	116	39	12
	Total ..	343	861	934	1,870	3,714	3,005	1,428	684	399
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	127	382	475	579	1,502	1,129	669	259	294
	Amherst ..	77	369	338	254	473	449	222	115	60
	Tavoy ..	18	68	69	49	56	49	41	24	39
	Mergui ..	67	340	335	260	292	248	144	89	98
	Shwe-gyeen ..	10	29	26	19	73	93	44	7	18
	Toungoo ..	36	39	109	134	201	78	54	51	26
	Salween ..	..	..	..	..	4	8	1	1	..
	Total ..	335	1,227	1,352	1,295	2,611	2,042	1,175	546	535
	Total, British Burma ..	2,454	6,207	6,800	8,347	13,486	11,286	6,037	2,965	2,306

Population according to Age.

MEDANS.

FEMALE.

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1,530	3,746	3,882	4,615	3,990	3,242	2,336	1,471	1,064
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
80	272	260	332	376	262	178	82	55
76	281	179	149	134	71	47	34	32
1,686	4,299	4,321	5,097	4,501	3,575	2,561	1,587	1,151
22	22	23	32	25	34	24	6	18
129	387	412	586	694	448	226	134	117
47	102	135	99	133	131	99	104	68
9	25	17	23	23	33	13	8	5
18	77	61	69	85	77	44	31	20
17	39	58	51	45	32	13	7	2
242	652	756	810	1,055	800	416	338	225
95	298	300	356	420	262	136	101	127
50	212	194	247	315	174	72	39	21
18	55	69	72	64	41	27	17	6
69	316	276	259	284	225	134	74	80
6	23	14	20	22	8	5	3	3
22	35	23	35	42	59	24	19	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
260	939	876	989	1,147	769	398	258	251
2,188	5,890	5,953	6,896	6,703	5,144	3,377	2,178	1,627

No. II. A.—General Statement of

BUD

DIVISION.	District.	Male.								
		Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
	1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Arakan.	Akyab ..	4,321	13,119	15,245	15,902	16,893	14,087	9,383	4,755	3,529
	Northern Arakan	80	221	280	98	80	45	65	50	8
	Ramree ..	2,771	9,289	10,441	11,051	11,042	8,374	6,559	3,390	2,660
	Sandoway ..	1,836	3,410	4,153	3,743	3,621	3,186	2,076	1,103	1,078
	Total..	9,008	26,039	30,069	30,794	31,636	25,692	18,083	9,298	7,275
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	10,527	25,665	25,867	21,193	25,889	26,242	18,358	9,904	7,977
	Do. Town ..	1,162	3,781	4,134	5,291	9,005	6,999	3,918	2,125	1,738
	Bassein ..	9,559	24,549	23,867	21,432	24,112	22,082	13,720	8,212	6,867
	Myanoung ..	14,050	35,322	33,793	33,690	36,446	33,241	22,613	14,626	12,618
	Prome ..	5,984	20,902	20,120	16,997	20,476	19,253	12,589	6,677	6,353
	Thayetmyo ..	3,041	11,161	9,799	9,209	12,452	10,595	7,005	3,655	3,075
	Total ..	44,323	121,380	117,580	107,802	128,330	118,412	78,198	45,199	38,628
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	613	1,447	1,933	2,038	3,543	2,267	1,263	728	778
	Amherst ..	4,056	18,878	16,710	12,419	15,163	13,423	8,319	4,447	3,059
	Tavoy ..	1,506	5,446	5,799	5,814	4,991	4,070	3,165	1,709	1,798
	Mergui ..	978	3,727	3,730	2,620	3,585	3,344	2,013	907	950
	Shwe-gyeen ..	4,556	12,156	11,638	8,253	9,390	10,059	5,401	2,410	2,958
	Toungoo ..	2,355	4,672	6,069	6,439	5,670	5,278	4,006	2,208	1,671
	Salween ..	31	70	93	102	177	160	82	39	19
	Total ..	14,195	46,398	45,972	37,680	41,469	38,601	24,249	12,448	11,223
	Total, British Burma..	67,526	193,817	193,621	176,276	201,435	182,705	120,530	66,945	57,126

Population according to Age.

DHISTS.

Female.								
Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
4,207	13,250	11,573	15,613	14,702	11,168	7,099	4,248	3,172
70	176	100	48	52	54	64	50	4
2,485	8,928	10,266	11,430	10,537	8,295	6,086	3,093	3,005
1,224	4,518	3,741	3,462	3,510	3,054	1,965	983	897
7,986	26,872	28,680	30,553	28,801	22,571	15,214	8,374	7,078
8,620	23,191	22,799	19,298	23,396	24,231	15,892	8,182	6,758
1,145	3,655	3,631	4,554	5,198	4,150	2,474	1,643	1,691
8,769	24,340	23,527	20,882	23,048	20,678	13,556	7,437	6,176
15,440	30,352	34,436	32,787	34,137	20,796	21,793	14,759	12,947
5,778	22,027	19,169	16,083	20,904	18,170	11,692	7,188	7,101
3,082	11,048	9,188	9,568	11,785	9,404	6,069	3,691	3,425
42,834	120,613	112,750	103,072	118,468	100,424	70,976	42,900	38,098
589	1,754	1,666	2,029	2,127	1,612	921	597	844
3,945	17,896	15,292	13,595	14,923	11,328	6,845	3,979	2,470
1,446	5,564	5,486	6,022	5,450	4,170	3,231	1,794	1,940
959	3,396	3,176	2,954	3,614	2,789	1,755	924	855
4,316	11,537	9,893	8,942	10,273	7,546	3,872	2,464	2,247
2,439	4,479	5,026	6,411	5,406	5,079	4,003	2,091	1,296
21	48	47	31	77	78	51	13	8
13,715	44,694	40,586	39,984	41,870	32,587	20,678	11,802	9,660
64,535	192,179	182,016	173,609	189,139	161,582	106,868	63,186	54,836

No. II. A.—General Statement of

CHRIS

DIVISION.	District.	Male.								
		Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
	1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
Arakan.	Akyab ..	4	8	9	20	104	48	20	9	..
	Northern Arakan	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
	Ramree ..	2	3	4	1	10	6	2	1	..
	Sandoway ..	..	1	1	4	5	1	2	..	..
	Total ..	6	12	14	25	120	56	25	10	..
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	399	503	540	532	561	537	431	121	287
	Ditto Town..	106	330	337	492	1,201	1,146	345	95	49
	Bassein ..	584	1,439	1,418	995	1,355	1,116	767	371	288
	Myanoung ..	251	456	447	383	434	427	277	225	194
	Prome ..	4	17	19	28	40	26	19	9	7
	Thayetmyo ..	25	84	45	72	396	358	42	6	1
	Total ..	1,369	2,829	2,801	2,497	3,987	9,610	1,881	827	826
Tenasserim.	Moulmein ..	30	88	133	146	238	190	103	35	28
	Amherst ..	34	86	93	76	124	131	71	38	20
	Tavoy ..	25	87	96	96	100	95	96	51	36
	Mergui ..	50	124	115	75	138	96	65	33	15
	Shwe-gyeen ..	25	54	39	27	43	64	29	7	15
	Toungoo ..	283	473	610	472	789	822	500	291	238
	Salween ..	..	..	3	2	3	3	1	..	..
	Total ..	447	912	1,089	894	1,435	1,401	865	455	352
	Total British Burma ..	1,822	3,753	3,904	3,416	5,542	5,067	2,771	1,292	1,178

Population according to age—(continued).

TIANS.

FEMALE.

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
8	12	11	22	35	21	5	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	5	2	1	4	3	..	2	..
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
4	18	13	24	39	25	5	5	..
377	412	478	506	542	454	379	150	229
96	310	321	365	489	274	110	54	45
551	1,390	1,393	978	1,270	965	628	343	237
243	396	461	382	424	378	255	181	155
6	14	25	22	28	18	11	10	5
22	68	87	46	109	66	12	5	2
1,295	2,590	2,715	2,294	2,857	2,155	1,395	743	673
62	156	179	204	211	163	92	42	47
24	88	67	100	140	99	55	26	17
30	60	65	69	97	104	83	58	30
35	121	118	99	95	94	38	32	16
34	55	24	35	56	36	17	8	8
198	503	516	467	443	464	386	283	151
..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
383	983	970	975	1,044	960	671	449	269
1,682	3,591	3,698	3,293	3,940	3,140	2,071	1,197	942

No. II. A.—General Statement of

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	OTHERS.								
		MALE.								
		Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
	1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	841	2,661	2,728	2,304	2,522	2,208	1,403	712	506
	Northern Arakan	181	696	435	404	471	501	578	532	42
	Ramree ..	250	761	1,024	904	886	614	469	232	131
	Sandoway ..	163	435	395	451	392	345	230	125	95
	Total ..	1,435	4,553	4,582	4,063	4,271	3,668	2,680	1,601	774
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto Town ..	2	2	3	10	17	12	5	8	5
	Bassein ..	26	28	25	29	95	53	30	34	18
	Myanoung ..	10	28	33	36	90	97	60	22	12
	Prome ..	422	1,263	1,068	921	1,402	1,202	874	414	365
	Thayetmyo ..	392	1,241	1,054	938	1,410	1,277	785	408	299
	Total ..	852	2,562	2,178	1,934	3,014	2,641	1,754	886	699
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein ..	..	2	3	6	8	13	1	..	1
	Amherst ..	4	15	25	37	64	57	22	12	7
	Tavoy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mergui ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shwe-gyeen ..	3	5	4	35	53	34	8	4	15
	Toungoo ..	15	26	38	255	49	105	110	75	26
	Salween ..	2,110	2,263	2,226	1,048	1,717	1,540	1,335	381	95
	Total ..	2,132	2,311	2,296	1,381	1,891	1,749	1,476	472	144
	Total British Burma ..	4,419	9,426	9,056	7,378	9,176	8,058	5,910	2,959	1,617

Population according to age—(continued).

OTHERS.

FEMALE.

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
726	2,262	2,326	2,488	2,431	1,860	1,085	688	407
170	662	770	743	221	244	256	248	42
214	789	948	810	944	662	374	214	97
128	405	368	309	383	315	217	101	84
1,238	4,138	4,412	4,350	3,979	3,081	1,932	1,251	630
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	8	4	15	6	2	4	2
14	12	11	13	31	20	16	13	8
8	10	15	8	26	18	18	6	5
368	1,284	1,015	936	1,248	1,023	647	399	352
363	1,170	981	1,161	1,382	921	598	316	269
756	2,479	2,080	2,122	2,702	1,988	1,281	738	631
1	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
2	12	13	11	18	11	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	8	6	7	..	..	..	..
18	15	49	24	178	74	28	35	28
2,049	2,196	2,169	1,018	1,682	1,507	1,103	375	41
2,066	2,232	2,239	1,061	1,887	1,592	1,226	410	69
4,060	8,849	8,681	7,533	8,568	6,661	4,439	2,399	1,330

No. II.A.—General Statement of

DIVISION.	District.	POPULATION OF							
		Male.							
		Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.
	2	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Arakan.	Akyab ..	6,847	19,504	22,068	23,116	27,411	22,707	14,108	7,115
	Northern Arakan	265	924	678	506	572	558	649	582
	Ramree ..	3,083	10,305	11,780	12,304	12,307	9,378	7,313	3,742
	Sandoway ..	2,044	4,026	4,709	4,373	4,227	3,692	2,437	1,298
	Total ..	12,239	34,759	39,235	40,299	44,517	36,330	24,502	12,737
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	11,020	26,269	26,532	21,844	26,534	26,921	18,886	10,061
	Ditto Town ..	1,567	4,929	5,485	8,642	17,060	13,259	6,341	2,927
	Bassein ..	10,272	26,287	25,475	22,802	25,940	23,615	14,810	8,743
	Myanoung ..	14,533	35,891	34,357	34,205	37,129	33,970	23,089	14,952
	Prome ..	6,448	22,295	21,326	18,076	22,145	20,708	13,615	7,164
	Thayetmyo ..	3,503	12,638	11,089	10,489	14,893	13,129	8,118	4,155
	Total ..	47,343	128,309	124,214	116,008	143,701	131,602	84,859	48,002
Tenasserim.	Moulmein ..	916	2,195	2,869	3,720	7,136	6,295	3,053	1,409
	Amherst ..	4,202	19,462	17,270	12,906	16,045	14,274	8,737	4,664
	Tavoy ..	1,557	5,634	5,989	5,985	5,188	4,240	3,331	1,806
	Mergui ..	1,095	4,194	4,180	2,955	3,966	3,691	2,225	1,030
	Shwe-gyeen ..	4,702	12,257	11,723	8,354	9,627	10,312	5,509	2,448
	Toungoo ..	2,721	5,254	6,871	7,489	6,854	6,641	4,831	2,764
	Salween ..	2,141	2,333	2,322	1,152	1,901	1,706	1,419	421
	Total ..	17,334	51,329	51,224	42,511	50,717	47,159	29,105	14,542
	Total British Burma..	76,916	214,397	214,673	198,818	238,935	215,091	138,466	75,281

Population according to Age—(continued).

ALL RELIGIONS.

	Female.								
Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
5,309	6,473	19,302	20,813	22,775	21,203	16,316	10,542	6,417	4,650
50	241	860	870	794	277	300	320	208	46
2,849	2,781	9,995	11,479	12,575	11,865	9,229	6,647	3,893	3,157
1,249	1,428	5,205	4,288	3,921	4,027	3,441	2,229	1,118	1,013
9,457	10,928	35,362	37,450	40,065	37,372	29,286	19,738	11,226	8,866
6,337	9,051	23,674	23,346	19,885	24,008	24,762	15,817	8,349	7,028
2,164	1,483	4,668	4,689	5,988	7,311	5,821	3,018	1,976	1,922
7,254	9,894	25,878	25,186	21,938	24,576	21,870	14,814	7,902	6,488
12,869	15,706	36,791	34,036	33,164	34,627	30,240	22,085	14,955	13,113
6,770	6,184	23,422	20,802	17,152	22,339	19,344	12,422	7,648	7,512
3,408	3,504	12,409	10,329	10,876	18,440	10,476	6,726	4,080	3,701
40,802	45,322	126,837	118,788	108,998	126,801	112,013	74,882	44,860	39,767
1,405	807	2,416	2,406	2,889	3,351	2,432	1,247	830	1,096
3,186	4,042	18,278	15,622	14,016	15,512	11,672	7,004	4,058	2,518
1,886	1,509	5,734	5,651	6,191	5,044	4,281	3,850	1,875	1,976
1,064	1,068	3,834	3,572	3,812	3,995	3,108	1,027	1,080	951
3,011	4,359	11,631	9,951	9,010	10,368	7,594	3,897	2,478	2,259
2,016	2,700	5,060	5,651	6,955	6,116	5,827	4,479	2,461	1,526
114	2,070	2,244	2,217	1,050	1,761	1,585	1,244	388	49
12,682	16,550	49,197	45,070	43,423	46,742	36,499	23,148	13,120	10,375
62,941	72,795	211,396	201,258	192,486	210,415	177,798	117,268	69,206	59,008

No. II.B.—Percentages

HIN

PERCENTAGES ON

MALE.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARAKAN.	Akyab	0·38	0·94	1·51	8·32	48·02	22·41	7·91	2·41	0·64
	Northern Arakan ..	4·62	9·28	20·00	3·08	27·69	15·38	4·62	..	..
	Ramree	0·54	2·70	1·62	6·49	14·59	27·03	18·38	9·19	3·78
	Sandoway	..	..	..	..	10·47	29·07	32·56	18·95	18·95
	Total ..	0·47	1·20	1·87	7·86	44·43	22·74	9·20	3·11	1·20
PEGU.	Rangoon	6·53	7·28	8·89	8·89	9·42	8·99	6·96	2·46	5·78
	Ditto Town ..	0·96	2·69	3·24	11·11	27·88	21·60	8·15	2·22	0·94
	Bassein	2·67	5·20	3·66	7·31	13·64	14·49	22·86	3·52	1·55
	Myanoung	1·32	2·12	3·18	8·73	15·34	21·43	15·34	7·41	4·76
	Prome	1·64	4·68	4·80	6·95	12·52	13·15	8·72	3·67	2·78
	Thayetmyo	1·28	5·52	3·40	7·00	21·04	28·24	8·38	2·32	1·04
	Total ..	1·38	3·38	3·01	10·20	24·81	21·07	8·82	2·45	1·36
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ..	1·32	2·50	2·95	8·66	25·77	24·48	9·21	3·51	2·80
	Amherst	2·15	7·91	7·22	8·38	15·34	14·85	7·15	3·61	2·77
	Tavoy	2·03	7·87	6·34	6·60	7·87	6·60	7·36	5·58	3·30
	Mergui	..	20·00	..	..	6·67	20·00	20·00	6·67	6·66
	Shwe-gyeen	2·75	4·47	5·50	6·87	28·37	21·31	9·28	6·87	3·43
	Tonngoo	2·08	2·87	2·98	9·05	9·45	23·32	10·49	9·06	3·58
	Salween	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1·53	3·27	3·50	8·57	22·50	22·87	9·11	4·22	2·90
	Total British Burma ..	1·36	3·16	3·48	9·35	25·48	21·98	8·96	3·22	1·97

relating to Age.

DOOS.

Total Hindoo Population.

Female.

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0·26	1·21	0·79	1·40	1·70	0·94	0·64	0·26	0·26
1·53	3·08	..	3·08	4·61	3·08	..	..	..
0·54	0·54	1·62	1·09	2·16	3·78	4·86	1·09	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·80	1·17	0·80	1·37	1·74	1·14	0·87	0·30	0·23
3·42	5·25	4·92	5·25	4·82	4·60	2·36	1·18	3·00
0·78	2·22	2·25	3·71	6·49	3·18	1·47	0·64	0·47
1·83	4·08	2·81	2·96	6·19	4·36	2·11	0·70	0·56
1·59	2·12	1·85	3·70	4·50	3·97	1·59	0·79	0·26
1·77	2·53	4·04	5·31	7·33	7·09	6·19	2·53	4·30
0·99	4·14	3·20	2·46	5·86	2·61	1·68	0·54	0·30
1·03	2·66	2·57	3·69	6·32	3·41	1·76	0·74	0·74
0·54	1·86	2·36	2·70	5·35	3·58	0·89	0·81	0·71
1·46	4·86	3·89	4·37	8·05	4·51	1·87	0·97	0·69
3·81	8·88	7·87	7·11	8·88	6·60	2·28	1·52	..
..	6·67	..	..	13·33	..	..	..	..
0·69	3·43	4·12	2·41	1·72	1·38	1·03	1·03	0·34
1·83	1·82	2·41	1·17	3·06	0·84	2·48	2·15	2·41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·86	2·37	2·79	2·81	5·39	4·36	1·19	0·99	0·86
0·90	2·42	2·48	3·15	5·58	3·60	1·46	0·81	0·74

No. II.B.—Percentages

MAHO

PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL

MALE.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
	1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	2·87	6·34	6·94	8·01	11·36	9·01	5·30	2·70	2·16
	Northern Arakan	9·09	9·09	..	18·18	18·18	9·09	18·19	..	..
	Ramree ..	1·51	6·30	7·86	8·57	8·73	8·39	6·35	2·60	1·30
	Sandoway ..	2·12	8·49	7·54	8·25	9·43	6·37	4·76	2·73	3·02
	Total ..	2·76	6·40	7·02	8·06	11·13	9·70	5·35	2·70	2·13
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	6·37	6·37	8·11	6·95	8·88	11·20	7·14	2·51	3·67
	Ditto Town ..	1·33	3·62	4·59	10·62	24·07	17·02	7·65	3·20	1·99
	Bassein ..	3·14	8·76	5·30	11·01	10·52	9·77	5·02	3·78	2·62
	Myanoung ..	2·15	3·58	3·69	10·34	16·07	18·32	15·25	11·26	3·58
	Prome ..	2·23	6·42	7·66	7·13	11·41	11·32	5·70	3·12	2·05
	Thayetmyo ..	1·62	4·26	6·13	6·64	16·87	27·77	9·88	3·32	1·02
	Total ..	1·85	4·65	5·04	10·09	20·05	16·22	7·68	3·69	2·15
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	1·69	5·09	6·33	7·72	20·02	14·95	8·91	3·45	3·92
	Amherst ..	2·09	10·08	9·18	6·90	12·85	12·20	6·03	3 12	1·68
	Tavoy ..	2·27	8·59	8·71	6·19	8·33	6·19	5·18	3·03	4·92
	Mergui ..	1·86	9·47	9·32	7·24	8·13	6·90	4·01	2·48	2·73
	Shwe-gyeen ..	2·30	6·86	6·15	4·49	17·26	21·98	10·40	1·66	4·25
	Toungoo ..	3·60	3·90	10·89	13·39	20·08	7·79	5·39	5·09	2·60
	Salween ..	..	..	..	..	44·45	33·33	11·11	11·11	..
	Total ..	1·97	7·22	7·95	7·62	15·36	12·01	6·91	3·21	3·14
	Total British Burma..	2·46	6·22	6·81	8·36	13·51	11·30	6·04	2·97	2·31

relating to Age—(continued).

MEDANS.

MAHOMEDAN POPULATION.

FEMALE.

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
2·63	6·48	6·06	7·92	6·85	5·56	4·01	2·52	1·83
..	..	..	9·09	9·09	..	..	..	..
2·04	6·04	6·08	8·47	9·59	6·69	4·54	2·09	1·40
3·58	13·25	8·44	7·02	6·32	3·85	2·22	1·60	1·51
2·62	6·68	6·72	7·03	7·00	5·55	3·98	2·48	1·79
4·25	4·25	4·44	6·18	4·82	6·56	4·63	1·16	2·51
1·07	3·21	3·41	4·44	5·75	3·67	1·86	1·53	0·97
1·76	3·82	6·93	3·71	6·85	6·78	3·71	3·89	2·54
0·92	2·56	1·74	2·35	2·35	3·38	1·33	0·62	0·51
1·60	6·87	5·44	6·15	7·58	6·86	3·92	2·76	1·78
1·45	3·82	4·94	4·34	3·83	2·73	1·11	0·60	0·17
1·31	3·52	4·08	4·37	5·69	4·32	2·26	1·82	1·21
1·27	3·97	4·09	4·74	5·60	3·49	1·81	1·35	1·69
1·36	5·76	5·27	6·71	8·56	4·73	1·95	1·06	0·57
2·27	6·94	8·71	9·09	8·08	5·18	3·41	2·15	0·76
1·92	8·80	7·74	7·21	7·91	6·26	3·74	2·06	2·22
1·42	5·43	3·31	4·73	5·21	1·89	1·18	0·71	0·71
2·20	3·49	2·30	3·50	4·19	5·89	2·40	1·90	1·40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·53	5·52	5·16	5·82	6·74	4·52	2·85	1·49	1·48
2·19	5·90	5·97	6·91	6·71	5·15	3·88	2·18	1·63

No. II.B.—Percentages

DIVISION.	District.	BUD Percentages on Total Female. Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
	1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Arakan.	Akyab ..	2·33	7·08	8·23	8·58	9·12	7·60	5·06	2·57	1·91
	Northern Arakan	5·35	14.78	15·38	6·56	5·35	3·01	4·35	3·34	0·54
	Ramree ..	2·14	7·16	8·05	8·52	8·51	6·46	5·06	2·61	2·05
	Sandoway ..	3·86	7·17	8·73	7·87	7·61	6·70	4·37	2·32	2·27
	Total ..	2·48	7·15	8·26	8·46	8·69	7·06	4·97	2·55	2·00
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	3·25	7·93	8·00	6·55	8·01	8·11	5·67	3·06	2·47
	Ditto Town ..	1·75	5·70	6·24	7·98	13·58	10·56	5·91	3·21	2·62
	Bassein ..	3·16	8·11	7·88	7·08	7·96	7·29	4·53	2·71	2·27
	Myanoung ..	3·00	7·54	7·21	7·18	7·78	7·09	4·82	3·12	2·69
	Prome ..	2·32	8·12	7·82	6·60	7·95	7·48	4·89	2·59	2·47
	Thayetmyo ..	2·22	8·13	7·14	6·71	9·07	7·72	5·11	2·66	2·24
	Total ..	2·85	7·80	7·56	6·93	8·25	7·61	5.02	2·90	2·48
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	2·38	5·62	7·51	7·89	9·89	8·81	4·91	2·83	3·00
	Amherst ..	2·17	10·11	8·95	6·65	8·12	7·19	4·45	2·38	1·64
	Tavoy ..	2·17	7·85	8·36	8·38	7·20	5·86	4·56	2·48	2·59
	Mergui ..	2·32	8·83	8·83	6·20	8·37	7·92	4·77	2·15	2·25
	Shwe-gyeen ..	3·64	9·50	9·09	6·45	7·84	7·86	4·22	1·88	2·30
	Toungoo ..	3·16	6·26	8·14	8·03	7·60	7·07	5·37	2·96	2·24
	Salween ..	2·70	6·10	8·11	8·89	15·43	13·95	7·15	3·40	1·66
	Total ..	2·69	8·79	8·71	7·15	7·86	7·31	4·59	2·36	2·12
	Total British Burma..	2·76	7·92	7·91	7·20	8·23	7·46	4·92	2·74	2·33

relating to Age—(continued).

DHISTS.

Buddhist Population.

Female.

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
2·27	7·15	7·87	8·43	7·94	6·03	3·88	2·29	1·71
4·68	11·77	6·69	3·21	3·48	3·61	4·28	3·35	0·27
1·92	6·88	7·92	8·81	8·12	6·40	4·69	2·38	2·32
2·57	9·50	7·86	7·28	7·38	6·42	4·13	2·07	1·89
2·19	7·38	7·88	8·39	7·91	6·20	4·18	2·30	1·95
2·67	7·17	7·05	5·97	7·23	7·49	4·75	2·53	2·09
1·78	5·52	5·48	6·87	7·84	6·25	3·73	2·48	2·55
2·90	8·04	7·77	6·89	7·61	6·83	4·48	2·45	2·04
3·29	7·75	7·35	6·98	7·28	6·36	4·65	3·15	2·76
2·24	8·56	7·45	6·25	8·12	7·06	4·53	2·79	2·76
2·25	8·05	6·69	6·97	8·59	6·85	4·42	2·69	2·49
2·75	7·75	7·25	6·63	7·61	6·84	4·56	2·70	2·45
2·29	6·81	6·47	7·89	8·26	6·26	3·58	2·32	3·28
2·11	9·58	8·19	7·28	7·99	6·06	3·67	2·18	1·33
2·08	8·05	7·91	8·68	7·86	5·92	4·66	2·59	2·80
2·27	8·04	7·52	7·00	6·56	6·60	4·16	2·19	2·02
3·37	9·01	7·73	6·99	8·08	5·89	3·02	1·92	1·76
3·27	6·00	6·74	8·59	7·25	6·81	5·37	2·80	1·74
1·83	4·19	4·10	2·70	6·71	6·80	4·45	1·13	0·70
2·60	8·47	7·69	7·57	7·98	6·16	3·02	2·25	1·83
2·64	7·85	7·44	7·09	7·78	6·60	4·36	2·58	2·24

No. II.B.—Percentages

CHRIS

PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL

MALE.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Not exceeding one 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
	1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	1·20	2·40	2·69	5·99	31·14	14·37	5·99	2·69	..
	Northern Arakan	..	..	..	..	33·33	33·33	33·34	..	..
	Ramree ..	4·25	6·38	8·51	2·13	21·28	12·77	4·25	2·13	..
	Sandoway ..	..	5·88	5·88	23·53	29·41	5·88	11·77	..	..
	Total ..	1·50	2·99	3·49	6·23	29·93	13·97	6·23	2·49	..
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	5·87	6·76	7·26	7·15	7·54	7·22	5·79	1·63	3·86
	Do. Town ..	1·72	5·35	5·46	7·98	19·48	18·59	5·60	1·54	0·80
	Bassein ..	3·63	8·95	8·79	6·19	8·43	6·94	4·77	2·81	1·79
	Myanoung ..	4·20	7·64	7·49	6·42	7·27	7·15	4·64	3·77	3·25
	Prome ..	1·34	5·70	6·38	7·72	13·42	8·72	6·38	3·02	2·35
	Thayetmyo ..	1·79	6·02	3·22	5·16	28·37	25·64	3·01	0·43	0·07
	Total ..	3·67	7·57	7·50	6·69	10·68	9·67	5·04	2·21	2·21
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein ..	1·40	4·10	6·19	6·80	11·09	8·85	4·80	1·63	1·80
	Amherst ..	2·64	6·67	7·21	5·90	9·62	10·16	5·51	2·95	1·55
	Tavoy ..	1·96	6·81	7·51	7·51	7·82	7·43	7·51	3·99	2·82
	Mergui. ..	3·68	9·18	8·46	5·52	10·16	7·06	4·78	2·43	1·10
	Shwe-gyeen ..	4·34	9·37	6·77	4·69	7·47	11·11	5·03	1·22	2·60
	Toungoo ..	3·59	5·99	7·73	5·98	10·00	10·42	6·34	3·69	3·02
	Salwben ..	..	..	18·75	12·50	18·75	18·75	6·25	..	..
	Total ..	3·07	6·27	7·48	6·14	9·86	9·63	5·05	3·13	2·41
	Total British Burma..	3·48	7·18	7·46	6·53	10·60	9·69	5·30	2·47	2·25

relating to Age—(continued).

TIANS.

CHRISTIAN POPULATION.

FEMALE.

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
0·90	3·59	3·29	6·58	10·48	6·29	1·50	0·00	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·13	10·64	4·26	2·13	8·51	6·38	..	4·25	..
..	5·88	..	5·88	..	5·89	..	..	..
1·00	4·49	3·24	5·98	9·73	6·23	1·25	1·25	..
5·07	5·54	6·48	6·80	7·29	6·10	5·09	2·02	3·08
1·56	5·03	5·21	5·92	7·93	4·44	1·78	0·88	0·73
3·43	8·65	8·66	6·05	7·90	6·00	3·91	2·13	1·47
4·07	6·64	7·72	6·40	7·11	6·38	4·27	3·03	2·60
2·01	4·70	8·39	7·38	7·72	6·04	3·69	3·36	1·68
1·58	4·87	2·65	3·29	7·81	4·73	0·86	0·36	0·14
3·47	6·03	7·27	6·14	7·65	5·77	3·74	1·99	1·80
2·89	7·26	8·34	9·50	9·83	7·59	4·28	1·96	2·19
1·86	6·83	5·20	7·76	10·86	7·68	4·26	2·02	1·32
2·35	4·69	5·09	5·40	7·59	8·14	6·49	4·54	2·35
2·58	8·90	8·68	7·28	6·99	6·92	2·80	2·35	1·18
5·90	9·55	4·17	6·08	9·72	6·25	2·95	1·39	1·39
2·51	6·88	6·54	5·92	5·62	5·88	4·89	3·59	1·91
..	..	6·25	6·25	12·50	..	..	..	..
2·63	6·75	6·66	6·70	7·17	6·60	4·61	3·09	1·85
3·22	6·87	7·07	6·80	7·53	6·00	3·90	2.29	1·80

No. II.B.—Percentages

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	OTHERS — PERCENTAGES ON MALE. Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
	1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	2·79	8·82	9·05	7·64	8·36	7·31	4·65	2·86	1·68
	Northern Arakan ..	2·51	9·65	6·08	5·60	6·58	6·94	8·01	7·87	0·58
	Ramree ..	2·42	7·37	9·02	8·76	8·58	5·95	4·54	2·25	1·27
	Sandoway ..	3·30	8·80	8·00	9·13	7·93	6·98	4·06	2·53	1·92
	Total ..	2·78	8·65	8·71	7·72	8·11	6·96	5·09	3·04	1·47
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. Town ..	1·80	1·80	2·70	9·01	15·32	10·81	4·50	7·21	4·51
	Bassein ..	5·52	5·94	5·31	6·16	20·17	11·25	6·37	7·22	3·82
	Myanoung ..	1·99	5·58	6·57	7·17	17·98	19·33	11·95	4·38	2·39
	Prome ..	2·78	8·31	6·99	6·06	9·28	7·91	5·75	2·72	2·40
	Thayetmyo ..	2·01	8·29	7·05	6·27	9·42	8·53	5·25	2·73	2·00
	Total ..	2·73	8·20	6·97	6·19	9·65	8·45	5·61	2·83	2·24
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ..	..	4·76	7·14	14·29	19·05	30·95	2·38	..	2·38
	Amherst ..	1·27	4·76	7·94	11·75	20·32	18·09	6·98	3·81	2·22
	Tavoy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mergui ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shwe-gyeon ..	1·59	2·65	2·12	18·52	28·04	17·98	4·23	2·12	7·94
	Toungoo ..	1·31	2·28	3·32	22·31	4·20	9·19	9·62	6·56	2·27
	Salween ..	8·46	9·07	8·03	4·20	6·88	6·17	5·35	1·53	0·38
	Total ..	8·00	8·68	8·62	5·19	7·10	6·57	5·54	1·77	0·54
	Total, British Burma ..	4·00	8·53	8·19	6·68	8·30	7·29	5·35	2·68	1·46

relating to Age—(continued).

OTHERS.

TOTAL OTHER POPULATION.

FEMALE.

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
2·41	7·50	7·72	8·25	8·06	6·17	3·60	2·28	1·35
2·35	9·45	10·67	10·80	3·06	3·38	3·55	3·44	0·58
2·07	7·64	9·19	7·85	9·15	6·41	3·62	2·07	0·94
2·59	8·20	7·45	6·25	7·75	6·88	4·39	2·04	1·70
2·35	7·86	8·38	8·27	7·56	5·85	3·67	2·38	1·20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·70	2·70	7·21	3·60	13·51	5·41	1·80	3·61	1·80
2·07	2·55	2·33	2·76	6·58	4·25	3·40	2·76	0·64
1·59	1·99	2·99	1·59	5·18	3·59	3·59	1·19	1·00
2·42	3·45	6·68	6·16	3·21	6·73	4·26	2·26	2·32
2·43	7·82	6·55	7·76	9·23	6·15	4·00	2·11	1·80
2·42	7·93	6·50	6·79	8·65	6·36	4·10	2·36	2·02
2·38	7·15	..	4·76	4·76	..	..	..	..
0·64	3·81	4·13	3·49	5·71	3·49	1·59	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·53	3·18	4·23	3·17	3·70	..	..	..	..
1·14	1·31	4·29	2·10	15·57	6·48	3·45	3·06	2·45
3·22	3·80	3·70	4·08	6·74	6·04	4·78	1·50	0·17
7·76	3·38	3·41	3·98	7·08	5·98	4·60	1·54	0·26
3·67	3·01	7·85	6·82	7·75	6·03	4·02	2·17	1·20

No. II.B.—Percentages

DIVISION.	District.	POPULATION OF — Percentages on Total Popu — Male. Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.
	1	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Arakan.	Akyab ..	2·47	7·05	7·98	8·85	9·91	8·21	5·10	2·57
	Northern Arakan	3·02	10·51	7·71	5·76	6·51	6·85	7·38	6·62
	Ramree ..	2·14	7·15	8·17	8·58	8·54	6·50	5·07	2·59
	Sandoway ..	3·74	7·86	8·61	7·99	7·72	6·75	4·45	2·37
	Total ..	2·58	7·18	8·10	8·32	9·19	7·50	5·06	2·63
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	3·32	7·91	7·98	6·57	7·98	8·10	5·68	3·08
	Ditto Town..	1·59	4·99	5·56	8·75	17·28	13·43	6·42	2·96
	Bassein ..	3·18	8·14	7·89	7·07	8·04	7·32	4·59	2·71
	Myanoung ..	3·05	7·58	7·21	7·17	7·79	7·13	4·84	3·14
	Promo ..	2·35	8·11	7·76	6·57	8·06	7·53	4·95	2·01
	Thayetmyo ..	2·23	8·06	7·04	6·66	9·50	8·37	5·18	2·65
	Total ..	2·85	7·72	7·47	6·98	8·65	7·92	5·10	2·89
Tenasserim.	Moulmein ..	1·97	4·71	6·18	8·01	15·36	13·55	6·57	3·03
	Amherst ..	2·18	10·06	8·93	6·67	8·29	7·38	4·51	2·41
	Tavoy ..	2·17	7·84	8·34	8·33	7.22	5·90	4·64	2·52
	Mergui ..	2·32	8·89	8·86	6·26	8·40	7·82	4·72	2·18
	Shwe-gyeen ..	3·68	9·47	9·05	6·45	7·43	7·96	4·26	1·89
	Toungoo ..	3·16	6·10	7·97	8·68	7·95	7·71	5·61	3·21
	Salween ..	3·20	8·98	8·89	4·41	7·28	6·53	5·43	1·61
	Total ..	2·89	8·54	8·53	7·08	8·44	7·85	4·84	2·42
	Total British Burma ..	2·80	7·80	7·81	7·24	8·70	7·83	5·04	2·74

relating to Age—(continued).

ALL RELIGIONS.

LATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.

	Female.								
Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
1·92	2·34	6·98	7·52	8·23	7·66	5·90	3·81	2·32	1·68
0·57	2·74	9·79	9·90	9·03	8·15	3·41	3·64	3·39	0·52
1·98	1·98	6·98	7·96	8·72	8·23	6·40	4·61	2·36	2·19
2·28	2·61	9·51	7·84	7·16	7·86	6·29	4·07	2·04	1·85
1·95	2·25	7·80	7·73	8·27	7·72	6·05	4·07	2·32	1·88
2·51	2·72	7·12	7·03	5·98	7·28	7·45	4·76	2·51	2·12
2·19	1·50	4·78	4·75	6·06	7·40	5·39	3·05	2·00	1·95
2·25	2·91	8·02	7·79	6·80	7·62	6·78	4·43	2·45	2·01
2·70	3·30	7·72	7·33	6·96	7·27	6·34	4·63	3·14	2·75
2·46	2·25	8·52	7·89	6·24	8·18	7·04	4·52	2·78	2·73
2·17	2·28	7·91	6·59	6·94	8·57	6·68	4·29	2·57	2·36
2·45	2·73	7·03	7·14	6·56	7·60	6·74	4·48	2·70	2·39
3·02	1·74	5·20	5·18	6·22	7·21	5·23	2·68	1·78	2·36
1·64	2·09	9·45	8·08	7·24	8·02	6·03	3·62	2·10	1·80
2·68	2·10	7·98	7·87	8·62	7·86	5·96	4·66	2·61	2·75
2·25	2·25	8·12	7·57	7·02	8·47	6·59	4·08	2·18	2·02
2·33	3·37	8·98	7·69	6·96	8·00	5·87	3·01	1·91	1·74
2·34	3·13	5·67	6·56	8·07	7·10	6·76	5·20	2·86	1·77
0·44	7·93	8·59	8·49	4·02	6·74	6·07	4·76	1·49	0·19
2·11	2·76	8·19	7·50	7·23	7·78	6·08	3·85	2·18	1·78
2·29	2·65	7·69	7·33	7·01	7·66	6·47	4·27	2·52	2·15

No. III.A.—General Statement of

DIVISION.	District.	HINDOOS.											
		Male.						Female.					
		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.	
		Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arakan.	Akyab ..	75	23	221	132	2,161	1,233	60	..	37	..	101	..
	Northern Arakan ,,	22	6	2	1	31	27	3	..	2	..	5	..
	Ramree ,,	9	..	12	8	135	95	5	,,	2	..	22	..
	Sandoway ..	..	..	..	..	86	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ,,	106	29	235	141	2,413	1,369	68	..	41	,,	128	..
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	212	11	83	7	314	16	127	3	49	5	149	6
	Ditto Town ,,	372	77	1,568	174	8,576	1,267	740	20	524	12	1,728	81
	Bassein ..	82	4	52	17	395	29	62	,,	21	,.	99	..
	Myanoung ..	25	11	33	14	243	103	21	4	14	,.	42	..
	Prome ,,	88	19	55	20	323	32	66	,,	42	..	217	..
	Thayetmyo ..	207	44	142	92	1,238	505	169	9	50	2	223	16
	Total ..	1,586	166	1,933	324	11,089	1,952	1,185	36	700	19	2,458	53
Tenasserim.	Maulmein Town ..	747	19	956	44	7,261	753	526	1	298	,.	1,252	6
	Amherst ..	249	100	120	11	630	82	147	10	63	4	232	8
	Tavoy ..	64	10	26	8	121	21	81	,,	28	,.	74	..
	Mergui ..	3	..	..	..	9	3	1	,,	..	..	2	..
	Shwe-gyeen ..	37	9	20	12	187	46	24	1	7	3	16	1
	Toungoo ..	121	20	139	56	858	590	93	3	18	3	306	10
	Salwoon ,.	..	..	..	..	..	,.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ,,	1,221	158	1,261	131	9,066	1,445	872	15	414	10	1,882	25
	Total British Burma ..	2,913	353	3,429	596	22,568	4,766	2,125	51	1,155	29	4,468	78

Population according to Education.

MAHOMEDANS.

Male.						Female.					
Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.	
Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	No. of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
9,408	1,574	4,669	2,219	18,310	9,370	9,158	126	4,615	522	12,103	1,021
2	1	2	1	5	4	..	..	1	..	1	..
614	58	336	204	1,073	950	612	..	382	..	953	50
385	29	175	..	558	62	536	..	149	..	318	..
10,409	1,662	5,182	2,514	19,946	10,386	10,306	126	5,097	522	13,375	1,071
108	26	36	21	173	50	67	9	32	15	102	31
1,152	149	1,281	245	6,507	1,408	928	18	536	21	1,663	32
462	101	294	62	847	115	334	28	99	17	635	16
92	9	101	26	630	132	51	..	23	..	80	1
183	32	80	37	377	109	156	4	69	5	247	4
141	46	78	59	691	403	114	13	51	8	99	12
2,138	363	1,870	450	9,225	2,217	1,650	72	810	66	2,886	96
984	15	579	18	3,846	143	698	1	356	1	1,046	2
784	38	254	89	1,319	200	456	20	247	10	621	25
155	31	49	24	219	69	142	22	72	15	155	13
742	89	260	67	871	237	663	..	259	..	707	1
65	38	19	11	235	58	43	2	20	4	41	3
184	32	134	85	410	219	80	8	35	2	158	3
..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,914	193	1,295	244	6,909	935	2,077	53	989	32	2,818	47
15,461	2,218	8,347	3,208	36,080	13,588	14,033	251	6,896	620	19,029	1,214

No. III.A.—General Statement of

BUD

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	MALES.					
		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.	
		Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.
	1	26	27	28	29	30	31
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	32,685	5,664	15,902	7,731	48,647	24,207
	Northern Arakan ...	531	90	98	30	248	100
	Ramree ...	22,501	1,762	11,051	9,515	32,025	29,150
	Sandoway ...	9,399	700	3,743	499	11,064	3,675
	Total ...	65,116	8,216	30,794	17,775	91,984	57,132
PEGU.	Rangoon ...	62,059	6,471	21,193	5,271	88,315	8,067
	Ditto Town ...	9,077	1,721	5,291	2,588	23,785	11,400
	Bassein ...	57,975	5,232	21,432	3,289	74,993	11,698
	Myanoung ...	83,165	9,497	33,080	9,507	119,544	23,288
	Prome ...	47,006	2,185	16,907	5,028	65,348	16,530
	Thayetmyo ...	24,001	2,773	9,209	5,339	36,782	26,198
	Total ...	283,283	27,879	107,802	31,022	408,767	97,181
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ...	3,993	2,033	2,033	352	7,574	1,855
	Amherst ...	30,644	3,309	12,419	2,576	44,411	10,651
	Tavoy ...	12,753	2,636	5,814	2,070	15,733	6,599
	Mergui ...	8,435	440	2,620	783	10,749	3,090
	Shwe-gyeen ...	28,450	2,656	8,253	3,715	30,213	7,934
	Tounguo ...	13,096	2,130	6,439	5,910	18,833	16,122
	Salween ...	194	...	102	...	477	...
	Total ...	106,565	13,204	37,680	16,006	127,990	46,851
	Total British Burma ...	454,964	49,389	176,276	64,803	628,741	201,164

Population according to Education.

DISTS.

FEMALE.

Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.	
Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.
32	33	34	35	36	37
32,030	452	15,613	1,224	40,389	2,051
346	..	48		224	2
21,679	...	11,430		31,016	250
9,483		3,462		10,409	
63,538	452	30,553	1,224	82,038	2,303
54,610	1,029	19,298	896	77,959	882
8,431	176	4,554	167	15,156	471
56,636	100	20,832	55	70,890	123
86,228	264	32,737	185	113,432	394
46,974	111	16,083	90	65,055	109
23,318	121	9,568	140	34,374	663
276,107	1,801	103,072	1,533	376,866	2,642
4,009	10	2,029	28	6,101	519
37,133	229	13,595	85	39,540	120
12,516	173	6,022	290	16,525	183
7,531	20	2,954	48	9,037	81
25,746	33	8,942	73	26,402	89
11,944	50	6,411	40	17,875	296
116	..	31	...	227	
98,995	515	39,984	573	116,607	1,288
438,730	2,768	173,609	3,330	575,511	6,233

No. III.A.—General Statement of

DIVISION.	District.	CHRISTIANS.											
		Male.						Female.					
		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.	
		Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.
	1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Arakan.	Akyab ..	21	7	20	20	181	181	26	13	22	17	64	58
	Northern Arakan...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramree ...	9	5	1	1	19	19	8	8	1	1	9	9
	Sandoway ...	2	2	4	4	8	8	1	...	1	1	1	1
	Total ...	32	14	25	25	211	211	35	21	24	19	74	68
Pegu.	Rangoon ...	1,442	198	532	195	1,937	325	1,267	54	506	96	1,754	175
	Ditto Town ...	773	330	492	368	2,836	2,114	727	275	365	202	972	457
	Bassein ...	3,436	165	995	56	3,897	479	3,334	54	973	32	3,443	43
	Myanoung ...	1,154	135	383	110	1,557	444	1,100	35	382	36	1,393	140
	Prome ...	40	7	23	16	101	62	45	2	22	1	67	10
	Thayetmyo ...	154	59	72	52	803	691	127	39	46	36	194	129
	Total ...	6,999	894	2,497	797	11,131	4,115	6,600	459	2,294	403	7,823	954
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ...	251	74	146	95	594	343	397	66	204	91	555	402
	Amherst ...	213	76	76	67	384	350	179	85	100	92	337	210
	Tavoy ...	208	31	96	65	378	144	155	14	69	10	372	52
	Mergui ...	289	10	75	44	347	39	274	3	99	10	275	6
	Shwe-gyeen ...	118	21	27	12	158	35	113	9	35	7	125	8
	Toungoo ...	1,366	65	472	212	2,640	1,130	1,217	56	467	45	1,727	252
	Salween ...	3	3	2	2	7	7	1	1	1	1	2	2
	Total ...	2,448	280	894	494	4,508	2,048	2,336	234	975	256	3,393	932
	Total British Burma	9,479	1,188	3,416	1,316	15,850	6,374	8,971	714	3,293	678	11,290	1,954

Population according to Education—(continued).

OTHERS.

Male.						Female.					
Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.		Not exceeding 12 years of age.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age.		Above 20 years of age.	
Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
6,230	16	2,304	35	7,346	41	5,314	5	2,488	3	6,471	18
1,312	..	404	...	2,124	3	1,622	...	743	...	1,011	...
2,035	...	904	...	2,332	...	1,951	...	810	...	2,291	...
993	...	451	14	1,187	13	901	...	309	...	1,100	...
10,570	16	4,063	49	12,989	57	9,788	5	4,350	3	10,873	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	10	3	47	24	14	2	4	1	29	4
79	7	29	10	230	39	37	...	18	...	83	...
71	14	36	12	281	61	33	...	8	...	73	...
2,748	11	921	36	4,257	130	2,667	...	936	...	3,669	...
2,687	18	938	38	4,179	258	2,514	1	1,161	...	3,486	1
5,592	52	1,934	99	8,994	512	5,265	3	2,122	1	7,340	5
5	1	6	3	23	7	4	...	2	...	2	...
44	3	37	6	162	12	27	...	11	...	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	35	2	114	2	15	...	6	...	7	...
79	5	255	36	365	123	77	2	24	3	343	10
6,599	...	1,048	...	5,068	...	6,414	...	1,018	...	4,798	...
6,739	9	1,381	47	5,732	144	6,537	2	1,061	3	5,184	10
22,901	77	7,378	195	27,715	713	21,590	10	7,533	7	23,397	33

No. III.A.—General Statement of Population according to Education—(continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TOTAL POPULATION.			
		MALE.		FEMALE.	
		Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number that can read and write, or under instruction.
1	2	62	63	64	65
ARAKAN.	Akyab	148,180	52,458	128,491	5,510
	Northern Arakan	4,784	266	4,006	2
	Ramree	73,056	41,857	71,121	318
	Sandoway	28,055	5,020	26,670	2
	Total ..	254,075	99,596	230,288	5,832
PEGU.	Rangoon	176,404	20,658	155,920	3,201
	Ditto Town	62,374	21,870	36,371	1,889
	Bassein	165,198	21,303	157,491	468
	Myanoung	240,995	43,363	235,617	1,059
	Prome	138,547	24,254	136,325	336
	Thayetmyo	81,322	36,575	75,494	1,190
	Total ..	864,840	168,023	797,218	8,143
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	28,998	5,765	17,474	1,127
	Amherst	100,746	17,560	92,722	898
	Tavoy	85,616	12,808	86,211	781
	Mergui	24,400	5,849	22,792	169
	Shwe-gyeen	67,948	14,551	61,542	233
	Tounghoo	45,891	26,735	40,775	788
	Salween	13,509	21	12,608	4
	Total ..	316,608	82,279	284,124	3,995
	Total British Burma ..	1,435,518	3,49,898	1,311,630	17,970

No. III.B.—Percentages relating to Education.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	HINDOOS.					
		Percentages of those that can read and write, or under instruction, upon the whole Hindoo population of the same sex and age.					
		MALE.			FEMALE.		
		Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ARAKAN.	Akyab	30·67	59·78	57·06	..	..	..
	Northern Arakan	27·27	50·00	87·10	..	..	..
	Ramree	..	66·67	70·87	..	..	..
	Sandoway	..	..	16·28	..	..	..
	Total ..	27·36	60·00	56·78	..	..	..
PEGU.	Rangoon	5·19	8·48	5·10	2·36	10·20	4·03
	Ditto Town	7·92	11·10	14·77	2·70	2·29	1·79
	Bassein	4·88	32·69	7·34	..	..	..
	Myanoung	44·00	42·42	42·39	19·05	..	..
	Prome	21·59	36·36	9·91	..	..	..
	Thayetmyo	21·26	64·79	40·79	5·83	4·00	7·17
	Total ..	10·47	26·76	17·60	3·04	2·71	2·16
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	2·54	4·60	10·87	1·90	..	0·48
	Amherst	40·16	9·17	5·08	6·80	6·35	3·45
	Tavoy	15·62	30·77	17·36	..	..	..
	Mergui	..	..	33·33	..	..	..
	Shwe-gyeen	24·32	60·00	24·60	4·17	42·86	6·25
	Toungoo	16·52	40·29	68·76	3·28	16·67	3·27
	Salween	..	..	..	..	..	3·27
	Total ..	12·94	10·39	15·94	1·72	2·42	1·33
	Total British Burma ..	12·12	17·09	21·12	2·40	2·51	1·75

No. III.B.—Percentages

DIVISION.	District.	MAHOMEDANS. Percentages of those that can read and write, or under instruction, upon the whole Mahomedan population of the same sex and age.					
		Male.			Female.		
		Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.
	1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Akyab	Akyab ..	16·73	47·53	51·17	1·38	11·31	8·44
	Northern Arakan ..	50·00	50·00	80·00	..	..	..
	Ramree ..	9·45	87·50	88·54	..	..	5·25
	Sandoway ..	7·58	..	11·11	..	..	..
	Total ..	15·97	48·51	52·07	1·22	10·24	8·01
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	24·07	58·38	28·00	13·48	40·87	30·39
	Ditto Town ..	12·93	19·13	21·64	1·94	3·92	1·92
	Bassein ..	21·86	21·09	13·58	8·38	17·17	2·52
	Myanoung ..	9·78	25·74	20·95	..	..	1·25
	Prome ..	17·49	46·25	28·91	2·56	7·25	1·55
	Thayetmyo ..	32·62	75·64	58·32	11·40	15·69	12·12
	Total ..	16·98	24·06	24·03	4·86	8·15	3·89
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ..	1·52	8·11	8·72	0·14	2·81	0·19
	Amherst ..	4·85	11·42	15·16	4·39	4·05	4·08
	Tavoy ..	20·00	48·98	31·51	15·49	20·83	8·89
	Mergui ..	5·26	25·77	27·21	..	..	0·18
	Shwe-gyeen ..	58·46	57·89	24·68	4·65	20·00	7·82
	Toungoo ..	17·39	63·43	53·41	10·00	5·71	1·90
	Salween ..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..
	Total ..	6·61	18·84	13·53	2·55	8·24	1·67
	Total British Burma ..	14·35	38·43	37·52	1·79	8·99	6·38

relating to Education.

BUDDHISTS.						CHRISTIANS.					
Percentages of those able to read and write, or under instruction, upon the whole Buddhist population of the same sex and age.						Percentages of those able to read and write, or under instruction, upon the whole Christian population of the same sex and age.					
MALE.			FEMALE.			MALE.			FEMALE.		
Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
17·33	48·62	49·76	1·41	7·84	5·08	33·33	100·00	100·00	50·00	77·27	90·62
16·95	30·61	40·32	....	....	0·89	....	....	100·00	....	....	....
7·83	80·11	91·02	....	....	0·81	55·56	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
7·45	13·33	33·22	....	....	....	100·00	100·00	100·00	....	100·00	100·00
12·62	57·72	62·11	0·71	4·00	2·81	43·75	100·00	100·00	60.00	79·17	91·89
10·43	24·87	9·18	1·88	4·64	1·13	13·73	86·65	16·78	4·26	18·97	9·98
18·96	48·91	47·93	2·09	3·67	3·11	42·69	74·80	74·54	37·83	55·34	47·02
9·02	15·35	15·60	0·18	0·26	0·17	4·80	5·63	12·29	1·62	3·29	1·25
11·42	28·23	19·48	0·31	0·57	0·35	11·70	28·72	28·52	3·18	9·42	10·05
4·65	29·58	25·30	0·24	0·56	0·17	17·50	69·57	61·39	4·44	4·55	14·93
11·55	57·98	71·23	0·52	1·46	1·93	38·31	72·22	86·05	30·71	78·28	66·49
9·84	28·78	23·77	0·65	1·49	0·70	12·77	31·92	36·97	6·95	17·57	12·19
50·91	17·31	24·49	0·25	1·38	8·51	29·48	65·07	57·74	16·62	44·61	72·48
8·57	20·74	23·98	0·62	0·68	0·30	35·68	88·16	91·15	47·43	92·00	62·31
20·67	45·92	41·94	1·38	4·97	1·10	14·90	67·71	38·10	9·03	14·49	13·98
5·22	29·89	34·33	0·27	1·62	0·82	8·46	54·67	11·24	1·09	10·10	2·18
9·34	45·01	26·26	0·13	0·82	0·34	17·80	44·44	22·15	7·96	20·00	6·40
16·26	91·78	85·61	0·42	0·62	1·66	4·76	44·92	42·80	4·60	9·04	14·59
..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
12·47	42·48	36·61	0·52	1·48	1·10	11·44	55·26	45·43	10·02	26·26	27·47
10·86	36·76	31·99	0·63	1·92	1·08	12·53	38·52	40·21	7·96	20·59	17·31

No. III.B.—Percentages

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	OTHERS. Percentages of those able to read and write, or under instruction, upon the whole other population of the same sex and age.					
		MALE.			FEMALE.		
		Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31
ARAKAN.	Akyab	0·26	1·52	0·56	0·09	0·12	0·28
	Northern Arakan	.....	.....	0·14	.....	.....	.....
	Ramree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sandoway	.....	3·10	1·10	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	0·15	1·21	0·44	0·05	0·07	0·17
PEGU.	Rangoon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ditto Town	28·57	30·00	51·06	14·29	25·00	13·79
	Bassein	8·86	34·48	12·61	.....	.....	.....
	Myanoung	19·72	33·33	21·71	.....	.....	.....
	Prome	0·40	3·91	3·05	.....	.....	.....
	Thayetmyo	6·70	4·05	6·17	0·4	.....	0·03
	Total ..	0·93	5·12	5·69	0·06	0·05	0·07
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	20·00	50·00	30·43	.....	.....	.....
	Amherst	6·82	16·22	7·41	.....	.....	.....
	Tavoy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mergui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shwe-gyeen	.....	5·71	1·75	.....	.....	.....
	Toungoo	6·33	14·12	33·70	2·60	12·50	2·92
	Salween	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	0·13	3·40	2·51	0·03	0·28	0·19
	Total, British Burma ..	0·34	2·64	2·57	0·05	0·09	0·14

relating to Education.

POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.

Percentages of those able to read and write, or under instruction, upon the total population of all religions of the same sex and age.

Male.			Female.		
Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years
32	33	34	35	36	37
15·04	43·85	45·71	1·28	7·75	5·32
5·20	6·32	5·68	...	.....	0·16
7·25	79·80	84·91	0·33	0·08	0·90
6·78	11·82	29·23	...	0·25	0·08
11·52	50·88	54·22	0·72	4·41	3·25
10·51	25·15	9·32	1·95	5·09	1·37
19·02	39·09	38·89	4·53	6·79	5·09
8·89	15·06	15·38	0·30	0·47	0·24
11·44	28·24	19·65	0·35	0·67	0·47
4·52	28·42	23·95	0·23	5·60	0·18
10·81	53·45	64·21	0·70	1·71	2·14
9·79	28·17	23·59	0·82	1·86	0·94
35·82	13·76	16·07	1·39	4·15	10·37
8·83	20·91	23·97	0·91	1·39	0·88
20·55	46·23	41·54	1·62	5·23	1·45
5·16	30·15	33·14	0·27	1·75	0·80
9·50	44·91	20·13	0·17	0·97	0·38
15·17	84·68	78·70	0·89	1·34	2·80
0·04	0·17	0·29	0·02	0·10	0·04
11·62	39·81	33·35	0·74	2·01	1·77
10·52	35·26	30·99	0·78	2·42	1·50

No. IV.—Statement of Population with

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total population.	Total agricultural population.	Total male agriculturists above 20 years of age.	Area in square miles of land paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or peshkush.			
					Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARAKAN.	Akyab	276,671	44,830	39,573	*	1·00	450·00	451·00
	Northern Arakan	8,790	2,075	1,658	*	*	2·00	2·00
	Ramree	114,177	28,101	26,082	*	1·50	148·50	150·00
	Sandoway	54,725	10,546	8,274	*	*	67·00	67·00
	Total ..	484,363	85,552	75,587	*	2·50	667·50	670·00
PEGU.	Rangoon	332,324	41,180	41,180	*	*	774·33	774·33
	Ditto Town	98,745	764	764	40·28	..	4·72	45·00
	Bassein	322,689	113,986	34,808	*	10·94	353·50	364·44
	Myanoung	476,612	160,906	67,980	*	*	413·50	413·50
	Prome	274,872	78,505	38,340	*	*	262·00	262·00
	Thayetmyo	156,816	107,086	29,025	*	3·21	157·38	160·59
	Total ..	1,662,058	497,427	212,092	40·28	14·15	1965·43	2019·86
TENASSERIM.	Amherst	239,940	36,639	30,339	*	19·00	326·30	345·30
	Tavoy	71,827	29,926	11,659	*	*	96·00	96·00
	Mergui	47,192	18,512	7,468	4694·00	3000·00	66·00	7760·00
	Shwe-gyeen	129,485	26,945	20,209	*	*	115·00	115·00
	Toungoo	86,166	16,470	10,118	*	1·00	54·00	55·00
	Salween	26,117	25,102	12,441	*	*	*	*
	Total ..	600,727	153,594	92,234	4694·00	3020·00	657·30	8371·30
	Total, British Burma ..	2,747,148	736,573	379,913	4734·28	3036·65	3290·23	11061·16

* Information not available.

reference to Land and Land Revenue.

Area in square miles of land not paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or peshkush.				Total.			
Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3404·00	1411·00	71·00	4886·00	3404·00	1412·00	521·00	5337·00
*	*	*	..	..	*	2·00	1213·00
3740·00	410·00	9·00	4159·00	3740·00	411·50	157·50	4309·00
3531·00	68·00	..	3599·00	3531·00	69·00	67·00	3667·00
10675·00	1889·00	80·00	12644·00	10675·00	1892·50	747·50	14526·00
1227·00	7798·66	*	9025·66	1186·72	7798·67	769·61	9755·00
..	..	..	..	40·28	..	4·72	45·00
6952·00	789·26	10·80	7701·56	6952·00	750·20	363·80	8066·00
775·00	2961·50	..	3736·50	775·00	2961·50	413·50	4150·00
1954·00	666·00	8·00	2623·00	1950·00	666·00	265·00	2887·00
*	*	2·80	2·80	2233·606	3·21	160·18	2397·00
10908·00	12165·42	16·10	23089·523	13143·606	12179·584	1976·81	27300·00
9909·00	4877·40	12·20	14798·6	9971·1	4893·4	338·50	15203·00
3542·00	3558·00	4·00	7104·0	854·2	3558·0*	100·00	7200·00
4694·00	3000·00	1·00	7695·0	469·3	3000·0	67·00	7760·00
1677·00	3355·00	..	5032·0	209·7*	3355·0	115·00	5567·00
3053·00	3235·00	11·00	6299·0	3061·25	3236·0	56·75	6354·00
*	*	*	*	..	..	..	4646·00
22875·00	18025·40	28·20	40928·6	23364·35	18042·4	677·25	46730·00
44458·00	32079·82	124·30	76668·16*	47182·956	32114·484	3401·56	88556·00

* Information not available.

No. V.—Statement of Population with

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Amount of payments to Government, whether as land revenue, quit-rent, or peshkush, including where such exist, *water advantage*, but not *water-rents*.	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land.	Total of two preceding columns.	Amount of rent, including local cesses paid by cultivators.
	1	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	5,57,012	25,993	5,83,005	5,83,005
	Northern Arakan	737	22	759	759
	Ramree	1,36,794	6,781	1,43,575	1,43,575
	Sandoway	50,540	2,527	53,067	53,067
	Total ..	7,45,083	35,323	7,80,406	7,80,406
PEGU.	Rangoon	9,65,345	1,16,953	10,82,298	10,82,298
	Ditto Town	7,556	378	7,934	7,934
	Bassein	3,81,230	19,253	4,00,483	4,00,483
	Myanoung	4,12,111	9,111	4,21,222	4,21,222
	Prome	2,28,140	11,291	2,39,431	2,39,431
	Thayetmyo	67,580	3,376	70,906	70,906
	Total ..	20,61,912	1,60,362	22,22,274	22,22,274
TENASSERIM.	Amherst	3,66,718	18,335	3,85,053	3,85,053
	Tavoy	88,243	4,313	92,556	92,556
	Mergui	54,903	2,745	57,648	57,648
	Shwegyeen	81,227	4,061	85,288	85,288
	Toungoo	32,835	1,989	34,824	34,824
	Salween	6,510	325	6,835	6,835
	Total ..	6,30,436	31,768	6,62,204	6,62,204
	Total, British Burma ..	34,37,431	2,27,453	36,64,884	36,64,884

reference to Land and Land Revenue.

Percentage of agriculturists on total population.	Average number of persons dependent on each male agriculturist above 20 years of age.	Average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist above 20 years of age.	Average incidence of local rates and cesses per acre of cultivated land.	Average incidence of rent paid per cultivated acre.
21	22	23	24	25
16·20	6·99	6·42	Rs. 0·07	Rs. 1·07
....	....	....	....	....
19·49	5·52	3·85	0·06	1.35
19·27	6·61	5·06	0·06	1·17
17·66	6·40	6·32	0·06	1·55
12·39	8·07	11·47	0·28	1·95
0·77	129·20	8·95	0·12	2·50
35·32	9·27	6·68	0·08	1·63
33·75	7·01	3·89	0·03	1·55
26·74	7·16	4·42	0·06	1·34
68·22	5·40	3·58	0·03	0·65
29·92	7·83	5·97	0·12	1·62
15·27	6·37	7·14	0·08	1·69
41·66	6·16	5·48	0·06	1 37
39·22	6·31	5·70	0·06	1·28
20·80	6·40	3·64	0·05	1·10
19·10	8·51	3·58	0·05	0·90
....	....	....	....	....
25·56	6·51	4·69	0·07	1·45
26·81	7·23	5·78	0·10	1·57

No. VI.—Statement

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	(1) HINDOOS.													(2) MAHOMEDANS.
		Brahmins.	Kshatriyahs.	Vishnus.	Sivas.	Sudras.	Kyaits.	Bagudees.	Chundals.	Banjees.	Doons.	Vaisyas.	Munipoories or Kathais.	Hindoos.	Details not available.
Arakan.	Akyab ..	80	696	..	..	1,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	..	58,268
	Northern Arakan ..	2	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	11
	Ramree ..	10	28	..	..	10	44	35	..	..	55	..	8	..	3,920
	Sandoway ..	7	8	..	..	13	..	20	13	22	..	..	3	..	2,121
	Total ..	99	727	..	..	1,695	44	55	13	22	55	..	281	..	64,315
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	984	518
	Ditto Town ..	151	8	15	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,902	12,067
	Bassein ..	98	70	..	..	305	..	..	..	..	..	60	178	..	2,671
	Myanoung ..	57	64	65	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977
	Prome ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	791	1,122
	Thayetmyo ..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,020	1,174
	Total ..	312	142	88	32	497	..	..	..	..	..	60	178	17,647	18,529
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,040	7,504
	Amherst ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,441	3,681
	Tavoy ..	..	147	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	792
	Mergui ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3,592
	Shwegyeen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	423
	Toungoo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,585	1,001
	Salween ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Total ..	..	147	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,408	17,002
	Total, British Burma..	411	1,160	83	32	2,353	44	55	13	22	55	60	459	32,055	99,846

of Religions.

(3)						(4)									
Buddhists.						Christians.									
Khyoungthas.	Siamese and Shans.	Yauthas.	Chinese.	Buddhists.	Karens.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Lutherans.	Baptists.	Presbyterians.	Armenians.	Greeks.	Church of Scotland.	Not stated.	Other sects.
8,424	884	..	264	176,244	..	99	182	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,210	..	..	..	285	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19	9	18	120,656	..	43	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	..	9	47,527	..	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9,634	877	9	291	353,712	..	161	186	53	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	323,434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,488
..	..	..	..	66,294	..	2,381	2,803	..	564	111	161	7	..	32	16
..	..	..	..	302,758	..	148	565	..	15,365	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	468,786	..	53	3,795	..	2,168	..	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	257,463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298
..	..	..	..	187,252	..	657	689	..	..	41	..	..	9	..	..
..	..	..	..	1,555,987	..	3,239	7,882	..	18,097	152	174	7	9	32	7,752
..	..	..	..	25,739	..	600	968	..	419	..	..	..	..	160	..
..	..	..	..	186,742	..	6	40	..	1,248	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,554	67,809	..	1,204	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,825	..	2,055	28,337	7,009	19	..	..	1,134	..	..	..	..	206	..
..	..	..	..	128,006	..	59	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	481	..
..	..	..	..	74,598	..	5,348	2,541	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1,147	..	3	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,825	..	3,609	512,378	7,009	7,239	8,658	..	2,810	..	..	..	..	847	..
9,634	5,202	9	3,900	2,422,077	7,009	10,639	11,726	53	20,907	152	175	7	9	879	7,752

No. V.A.—Statement of Religions—(continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	(5) OTHERS.												
		Daingnets.	Mroos.	Khyengs.	Khwamies.	Mroons.	Kokies.	Karens.	Jews.	Parsees.	Brahmins.	Karennees (Pagan).	Khyens (Pagan).	Not stated.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	3,509	6,646	5,977	18,671	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Northern Arakan ..	..	1,229	685	5,298	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramree	..	..	10,322	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sandoway	39	..	4,731	..	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	3,548	7,875	21,715	18,969	350	4	172	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEGU.	Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto Town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	16	3	..	..	5
	Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	459
	Myanoung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	214	284
	Prome	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15,197
	Thayetmyo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	2	420	14,472	62
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	28	5	224	14,686	16,007
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	35
	Amherst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315
	Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shwe-gyeen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
	Toungóo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1,135
	Salween	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,945
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	..	26,619
	Total, British Burma ..	3,548	7,875	21,715	18,969	350	4	172	101	39	5	424	14,686	42,626

No. V.B.—Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes, and Castes.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	NON-ASIATICS.							
		English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	French.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Italians.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	97	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Northern Arakan	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramree ..	8	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Sandoway ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	111	3	8	2	..	..	..	..
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto Town ..	1,094	15	162	655	22	3	2	37
	Bassein ..	74	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
	Myanoung ..	28	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Prome ..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thayetmyo ..	822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,030	15	162	655	27	3	3	37
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	472	..	18	11	37	..	19	3
	Amherst ..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Tavoy ..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mergui ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shwe-gyeen ..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Toungoo ..	846	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Salween ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,354	..	18	13	37	2	19	6
	Total, British Burma..	3,495	18	188	670	64	5	22	43

No. V.B.—Statement of Nationalities,

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	NON-				
		Austrians.	Germans.	Russians.	Dutch.	Belgians.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	..	43	..	..	..
	Northern Arakan	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramree	..	..	..	..	..
	Sandoway	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	43	..	..	..
PEGU.	Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto Town	11	81	2	8	3
	Bassein	4	14	..	..	..
	Myanoung	..	..	..	..	..
	Prome	..	1	..	..	..
	Thayetmyo	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	15	96	2	8	3
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	..	46	..	1	5
	Amherst	..	..	..	..	..
	Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..
	Mergui	..	..	..	..	..
	Shwe-gyeen	..	1	..	..	..
	Toungoo	..	..	..	..	..
	Sgiween	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	47	..	1	5
	Total, British Burma ..	15	186	2	9	8

Races, Tribes, and Castes—(continued).

ASIATICS.

Norwegians.	Swedes.	Greeks.	Danes.	Europeans (nationalities not given).	Americans.	Africans.	Australians.	New Zealanders.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
14	3	7	..	222	43	31	3	1
1	4	..	1	..	17	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
15	7	7	1	227	68	31	4	1
4	6	4	5	..	14	..	21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	6	4	5	..	25	..	21	..
19	13	11	6	227	93	34	25	1

No. V.B.—Statement of Nationalities,

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	MIXED RACES.		ASIA				
				EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES OF INDIA AND				
		Eurasians.	Indo-Portuguese.	Armenians.	Chinese.	Malays.	Arabs.	Afghans.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	98	86	..	264	..	..	8
	Northern Arakan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramree ..	35	..	..	18	..	..	3
	Sandoway ..	11	..	1	9	..	..	..
	Total ..	144	86	1	291	..	..	11
PEGU.	Rangoon ..	2	..	..	537	..	..	..
	Ditto Town ..	1,324	114	187	3,181	127	29	2
	Bassein ..	129	..	..	344	18	4	..
	Myanoung ..	54	..	13	318	..	..	..
	Prome ..	31	..	..	203	4	..	..
	Thayetmyo ..	170	..	..	62	..	..	6
	Total ..	1,710	114	200	4,645	149	33	8
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein Town	1,584	..	9	1,484	..	..	..
	Amherst ..	40	..	..	1,848	72	..	..
	Tavoy ..	6	74	..	1,554	96	..	..
	Mergui ..	14	187	..	2,055	1,135	..	..
	Shwe-gyeen ..	55	..	1	157	..	..	..
	Toungoo ..	59	..	10	74	..	..	..
	Salween ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,708	261	20	7,173	1,303	..	..
	Total, British Burma ..	3,562	461	221	12,109	1,452	33	19

Races, Tribes, and Castes—(continued).

TICS.

British Burma.			Hindoos.			
Jews.	Parsees.	Siamese.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.
..	..	..	80	696	..	1,051
..	..	..	2	..	..	21
..	..	..	10	23	..	54
..	..	..	7	8	..	18
..	..	..	99	727	..	1,789
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	18	53	186	8	15	108
2	10	5	242	68	53	254
..	..	..	57	64	65	192
..	..	..	41	..	..	185
8	1	..	25	..	2,029	..
95	29	58	501	140	2,162	739
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,140
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	86	147	..	161
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	201
..	8	..	73	230	..	1,232
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	159	377	..	13,824
95	39	58	759	1,244	2,162	16,302

No. V.B.—Statement of Nationalities,

ASIA

DIVISION.	District.	Hindoos.						
		Hindoos.	Gentoos.	Natives of Madras.	Natives of Bengal.	Sivas.	Rajpoots.	Kathaie.
Arakan.	Akyab ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228
	Northern Arakan	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
	Ramree ..	90	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Sandoway ..	55	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Total ..	145	..	..	..	..	..	281
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	934	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ditto Town ..	..	4,589	7,547	882	6	18	..
	Bassein ..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Myanoung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prome ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thayetmyo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,028	4,589	7,547	882	6	18	..
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Amherst ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tavoy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mergui ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shwe-gyeen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Toungoo ..	272	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salween ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	272	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, British Burma..	1,445	4,589	7,547	882	6	18	281

Races, Tribes, and Castes—(continued).

TICS.

Persons of Hindoo origin, not recognizing distinction of caste.		Mahomedans.					
Unknown.	Christians.	Moguls.	Pathans.	Sikhs.	Syeds.	Soonties.	Details not available.
..	..	..	881	57,874	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	27	3,890	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	2,087	5	..	25
..	..	..	412	63,862	5	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518
43	1,906	416	19	..	..	315	8,858
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2,048
..	..	88	..	744	48	..	..
59	..	40	..	..	..	29	1,053
..	398	..	..	..	..	..	1,208
102	2,304	545	19	744	48	344	14,280
..	..	..	6,495	..	..	..	..
826	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,236
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	606
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,457
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	418
797	..	7	795	..	..	25	206
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
1,638	..	16	7,293	..	..	25	8,019
1,740	2,304	561	7,724	64,606	53	369	22,318

No. V.B.—Statement of Nationalities,

DIVISION.	District.	ASIA-								
		Burmese.	Talains.	Karens.	Shans.	Arakanese.	Khyoungthas.	Daingnets.	Mroos.	Khyens.
Arakan.	Akyab ..	4,632	..	..	334	171,612	8,424	3,509	6,646	5,077
	Northern Arakan	59	..	..	..	226	1,210	..	1,229	665
	Ramree ..	10,469	..	1	19	119,187	..	..	..	10,322
	Sandôway ..	19,188	..	171	24	26,339	..	39	..	4,731
	Total ..	34,348	..	172	377	319,364	9,634	3,548	7,875	21,715
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	292,794	4,943	27,305	5,179	107	..	..	..	..
	Ditto Town ..	56,918	7,451	525	1,217	195	..	..	..	..
	Bassein ..	208,551	14,540	92,061	1,601	1,055	..	..	..	780
	Myanoung ..	401,201	9,874	56,340	2,359	75	..	..	..	3,309
	Prome ..	256,364	..	2,382	1,297	..	..	..	..	10,796
	Thayetmyo ..	137,016	4	420	166	7	..	..	..	14,475
	Total ..	1,353,344	36,812	179,033	12,319	1,440	..	..	..	29,360
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	11,115	12,162	103	638	..	..	..	..	..
	Amherst ..	4,241	94,476	53,751	5,891	8,215	..	..	..	..
	Tavoy ..	59,361	8,797	5,748	83	..	..	..	..	..
	Mergui ..	28,337	..	8,162	4,820	..	..	..	..	..
	Shwe-gyeen ..	41,562	33,926	48,475	3,189	..	..	..	..	..
	Toungoo ..	51,213	429	15,857	7,986	2,429	..	..	..	42
	Salween ..	271	..	24,894	729	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	196,100	144,790	152,050	23,333	10,644	..	..	..	42
	Total, British Burma ..	1,583,792	181,602	331,255	36,029	331,448	9,634	3,548	7,875	51,117

Races, Tribes, and Castes—(continued).

TICS.

FOREIGN COLUMNS.									OTHERS.			
Khwajmees.	Mroons.	Kookies.	Kathays.	Karennees.	Yabaings.	Kways.	Toungthoos.	Yanbas.	Brahmins.	Manipoorbe Brahmins.	Chinese of mixed parentage (males).	Unknown.
13,671	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,298	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,969	350	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..
..	..	..	..	4	708	496	..	..	..	..	..	70
..	..	..	1,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,845	4	708	496	..	..	5	..	166	75
..	..	..	..	17	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	230	..	..	19,036	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	31	1,475	..	4,867	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3,253	..	300	..	..	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	169	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	447	4,728	..	24,923	..	..	11	..	..
18,969	350	4	1,845	451	5,436	496	24,923	9	5	11	166	75

No. VI.—General Statement of Population according

No.	Classification.	Arakan Division.					Pegu			
		District of Akyab.	District of Northern Arakan.	District of Ramree.	District of Sandoway.	Total of the Division.	District of Rangoon.	Town of Rangoon.	District of Bassein.	District of Myanoung.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
I.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities ..	1,088	212	1,088	206	2,599	562	2,611	904	2,650
II.	Professional persons ..	2,106	80	957	246	3,389	2,479	5,152	2,161	14,182
III.	Persons in service, or performing personal offices ..	97,295	6	30	67	97,407	25,049	3,609	232	116
IV.	Persons engaged in agriculture, and with animals ..	144,880	2,075	28,101	10,546	85,552	41,180	894	39,061	160,042
V.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade ..	6,243	52	1,917	959	9,171	5,284	31,934	12,284	5,206
VI.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering occupations, and engaged in the sale of articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for consumption ..	10,111	72	20,217	338	30,738	7,614	9,781	31,625	95,317
VII.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise ..	114,908	6,293	91,915	42,303	255,507	250,206	46,764	236,432	198,198
	Total ..	276,671	8,790	144,177	54,725	484,363	332,324	98,745	322,089	476,612

to occupation in British Burma.

Division.			Tenasserim Division.								
District of Prome.	District of Thayetmyo.	Total of the Division.	Town of Moulmein.	District of Amherst.	District of Tavoy.	District of Mergui.	District of Shwe-gyeen.	District of Tounghoo.	District of Salween.	Total of the Division.	Total of British Burma.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
851	2,548	10,126	700	731	432	328	1,045	1,957	277	5,470	18,195
2,228	1,590	25,812	3,688	1,719	1,312	465	728	683	25	8,765	37,986
279	2,535	31,820	1,928	68	127	775	293	755	484	4,430	133,657
82,749	72,220	397,067	451	36,060	31,218	18,512	27,110	19,202	..	133,153	615,772
9,878	8,875	78,356	5,200	1,429	1,952	1,143	13,870	6,911	20	30,085	112,612
43,810	13,524	201,171	12,077	2,794	19,867	4,995	10,524	17,283	207	67,747	299,656
135,582	55,524	922,706	22,318	150,067	16,919	20,974	76,420	89,875	25,104	351,077	1,529,290
274,872	156,816	1,662,058	46,472	193,468	71,827	47,192	129,485	86,166	26,117	600,727	2,747,148

Memorandum of Classification referred to in Form No. VI.

	Arakan.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Total.
CLASS I.				
Persons employed under Government, &c.—				
a.—Military and Marine	302	3,375	1,585	5,262
b.—Police .. 1. Government	655	2,523	1,543	4,721
2. Municipal	528	405	283	1,216
3. Village or rural	681	2,171	804	3,656
c.—All others.—Revenue	259	646	1,017	1,922
Judicial	173	432	222	827
Medical	1	21	8	30
Educational	..	5	6	11
Ecclesiastical	..	4	2	6
Miscellaneous	..	544	..	544
d.—Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments*	..	..	..	..
Total Class I. ..	2,599	10,126	5,470	18,195
CLASS II.				
Professional Persons—				
a.—Religion and charity. 1. Ministers of religion, priests, persons officiating in churches, temples, mosques, &c., missionaries	1,124	4,083	1,195	6,352
2. Persons in monastic orders, ascetics, or religious mendicants	852	3,245	2,267	5,864
3. Persons employed in charitable institutions..	1	3,598	19	3,618
b.—Education	76	8,721	3,264	12,061
c.—Literature and Science, including persons employed in scientific societies, museums, &c..	..	118	..	118
d.—Law .. 1. Barristers..	..	6	1	7
2. Attorneys, pleaders, and mookhtears ..	55	155	121	331
3. Law clerks, petition writers, &c., interpreters, and translators	145	352	15	512
e.—Medicine .. 1. Medical practitioners..	781	2,410	843	4,034
2. Veterinary surgeons	..	1	..	1
3. Hospital attendants	14	10	70	94
4. Midwives and nurses..	146	266	406	818
f.—Fine Arts .. 1. Artists, painters, sculptors, photographers, drawing-masters, &c.	217	457	72	746
2. Musicians and singers	206	1,310	351	1,867
3. Actors, dancers, jugglers, &c.	196	1,014	103	1,313
g.—Civil Engineering, architecture, and surveying	76	93	38	207
Pilots	..	23	..	23
Total Class II..	3,889	25,812	8,765	37,966
CLASS III.				
Persons in service or performing personal offices—				
a.—Servants .. 1. Domestics, or employed in the house ..	678	2,687	1,498	4,863
2. All others..	96,120	26,864	1,376	124,360
b.—Persons occupied in performing personal offices, not being servants of individuals; such as hair-dressers, barbers, washermen, water-carriers, makers of caste-marks, &c. ..	579	2,215	1,503	4,297
c.—Keepers of inns, boarding-houses, places of public entertainment, and billiard-rooms, managers of clubs, &c.	80	54	14	98
Dancers	..	..	39	39
Total Class III. ..	97,407	31,820	4,430	133,657
CLASS IV.				
Persons engaged in agriculture, and with animals—				
A.—In agriculture *a.*—Proprietors and sub-proprietors: 1. Not cultivating .. .. 2. Cultivating	77,686	396,533	79,877	554,096
Class IV. carried over..	77,686	396,533	79,877	554,096

* The persons holding these offices are included under their respective callings.

Memorandum of Classification referred to in Form No. VI.—(continued).

		Arakan.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Total.
	Brought forward..	77,686	396,583	79,877	554,096
	CLASS IV.—*(continued).*				
	Persons engaged in agriculture, and with animals—(continued).				
A.—In agriculture—*(continued).*	*b.*—Tenants	6,248	..	28,406	34,649
	c.—Labourers for wages, whether paid in kind or money	1,313	71	20,655	22,049
B.—With animals..	*d.*—Dealers in animals:				
	1. Horses, asses, and mules.. ..	..	8	16	24
	2. Horned cattle..	29	83	172	284
	3. Sheep and goats	..	..	11	11
	4. Camels	..	..	..	..
	5. Pigs	..	65	207	272
	6. Birds, &c.	..	..	8,748	8,748
	e.—Herdsmen and shepherds	274	278	..	552
	f.—Horse-breakers, jockies, &c.	..	6	..	6
	g.—Farriers	3	1	..	4
	h.—Shikarrees, fowlers, &c.	4	22	51	77
	Total Class IV..	85,552	397,067	138,153	615,772
	CLASS V.				
	Persons engaged in commerce and trade—				
A.—Conveyance of persons and goods.	*a.*—Persons employed on railways:				
	1. Engineering, locomotive, and telegraphic branches	..	..	..	..
	2. Traffic and general business ..	8	2	..	10
	b.—Persons employed in keeping or using wheeled conveyances for hire ..	45	448	2,924	3,417
	c.—Persons employed in using or keeping animals for hire	252	1,164	856	2,272
	d.—Bearers of palanqueens, &c., porters and messengers	178	309	270	752
	e.—Persons employed in keeping or using ships and steamers	..	22,466	103	22,569
	1. Establishments on shore	..	..	..	..
	2. Establishments afloat	..	..	18	18
	3. Engineers	..	919	2,114	3,033
	f.—Persons employed in keeping or using boats for hire	..	64	..	64
	g.—Warehouse-men	260	1,926	237	2,423
	h.—Keepers of cotton and other screws and presses, packers, and weighmen ..	53	882	..	935
	i.—Emigration agents..	..	..	..	..
B.—Keeping and lending money, and sale of goods.	*k.*—1. Bankers proper, *i. e.*, who are not money-changers	..	6	..	6
	2. Bankers, bullion dealers, who carry on the money-changing business as a supplement to their proper business..	7	72	..	79
	3. Money-changers proper, who solely live by changing money	..	4	..	4
	4. Money-lenders	..	..	104	104
	5. Money-changers, whose operations are confined to the exchange of copper coin, and who trade on road-sides, *serrai* enclosures, &c., and have no established shop	130	66	46	242
	6. General shop-keepers who are also money-changers	..	..	168	168
	Class V. carried over..	928	28,328	6,840	36,096

Memorandum of Classification referred to in Form No. VI.—(continued).

		Arakan.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Total.
	Brought forward..	928	28,328	6,840	36,096
	CLASS V.—*(continued).*				
	Persons engaged in commerce and trade—(continued)—				
B.—Keeping and lending money, and sale of goods—*(continued).*	*i.*—Merchants and traders:				
	1. General merchants and agents ..	159	6,396	20	6,575
	2. Merchants in special goods	695	1,137	273	2,105
	3. General retail dealers and shop-keepers..	5,676	28,724	22,148	56,548
	4. Hawkers	1,244	6,658	558	8,460
	j.—Commercial agents and employés:				
	1. Brokers	8	984	81	1,073
	2. Auctioneers and commission agents ..	5	417	..	422
	3. Shipping agents and surveyors ..	..	9	..	9
	4. Clerks and accountants	400	617	163	1,189
	5. Shopmen	47	86	2	135
	Total Class V..	9,171	78,856	30,085	112,612
	CLASS VI.				
	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, and in the sale of goods manufactured or prepared for consumption.				
A.—Manufactures	*a.*—Manufacture of agricultural produce:				
	1. Indigo	..	6	9	15
	2. Sugar	..	954	5	959
	3. Tea	..	..	86	86
	4. Vegetable oil-makers and sellers ..	217	519	537	1,273
	b.—Manufacture and exploration of mineral produce:				
	1. Workers of coal pits and coal dealers ..	..	..	..	..
	2. Metals and ores	7	..	110	117
	3. Salt	131	918	961	2,010
	4. Saltpetre	..	..	..	..
	5. Glass	..	..	..	..
	6. Pottery	330	825	771	1,926
	c.—Manufacture of animal produce:				
	1. Leather	..	..	..	..
	2. Candles	..	..	..	..
	3. Animal oils and fats	..	..	..	..
	d.—Manufacture of textile materials and fabrics:				
	1. Cotton spinning and weaving ..	4,089	5,174	1,128	10,391
	2. Silk producers and sellers	..	3,211	1,034	4,245
	3. Wool ditto ditto	..	..	..	..
	4. Jute, hemp, and flax spinning and weaving	10,231	..	..	10,231
	e.—Mechanical and other engineering operations:				
	1. Founders and machine-makers ..	68	14	..	82
	2. Gas works	..	1	..	1
	3. Saw mills	14	1,014	..	1,028
	4. Irrigation works..	..	..	..	..
	6. Sawyers	..	..	679	679
B.—Constructive Art.	*f.*—Persons employed in building houses and the like:				
	1. Contractors and builders	2	194	53	249
	2. Bricklayers	150	502	183	835
	3. Stone-masons	4	55	..	59
	4. Well-sinkers and makers	..	..	..	..
	5. Brick-makers	154	277	354	785
	6. Workers of quarries, quarry-men ..	..	..	631	631
	7. Lime burners and sellers	22	38	178	238
	8. Carpenters	321	4,200	2,540	7,070
	Class VI. carried over..	15,740	17,911	9,259	42,910

Memorandum of Classification referred to in Form No. VI.—(continued).

		Arakan.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Total.
	Brought forward..	15,740	17,911	9,259	42,910
	CLASS VI.—*(continued).*				
	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, and in the sale of goods manufactured or prepared for consumption—(continued).				
	9. Thatchers	..	9	..	9
	10. Workers in bamboos, reeds, &c. ..	..	551	1,724	2,275
	11. Painters, colourers, and decorators ..	..	142	61	203
	12. Labourers	9,000	132,120	19,559	161,588
	g.—Persons employed in carriage-building:				
	1. Carriage-makers..	..	1	..	1
	2. Cart ditto	..	160	56	216
B.—Constructive Art.	3. Palanqueen, &c., makers	..	..	21	21
	h.—Persons employed in building, docking, and equipping ships and boats:				
	1. Persons employed in keeping or using docks	..	..	..	..
	2. Persons employed in building ships, sail-makers, &c.	..	4	4	8
	3. Persons employed in building boats ..	172	302	258	732
	4. Ship chandlers	..	..	..	..
	i.—Workers and dealers in metals and minerals:				
	1. Blacksmiths	225	1,950	1,089	3,264
	2. Dealers in iron and hardware ..	..	24	40	64
	3. Cutlers, sword and gun-makers, &c. ..	..	8	..	8
	4. Copper and brass-smiths and dealers ..	18	277	71	361
	5. Wire drawers and workers and cage-makers	..	..	..	..
	6. Tin men	7	45	46	98
	7. Cutch boilers	..	1,321	..	1,321
	8. Gold and silver-smiths, dealers in plate and plated-ware, and electro-platers ..	514	1,674	663	2,851
	9. Gold-washers	..	..	..	..
	10. Jewellers and dealers in precious stones	..	23	47	70
	11. Makers of mathematical instruments and opticians	..	..	..	..
	12. Seal engravers	..	..	..	..
	13. Watch-makers	..	17	5	22
	14. Lamps, porcelain, crockery, glass, and bottle-makers and dealers ..	..	1	..	1
	15. Makers and sellers of pottery ..	197	858	131	1,186
	16. Ditto ditto of bangles, &c. ..	..	5	4	9
C.—Miscellaneous Artizans.	*j.*—Workers and dealers in household utensils and furniture:				
	1. Cabinet-makers, makers and sellers of furniture, upholsterers, and undertakers	..	88	252	340
	2. Ditto of brushes and brooms ..	..	..	..	..
	3. Ditto of combs	..	18	..	18
	4. Ditto of mats, hand-punkas, or fans, &c.	34	593	1,569	2,196
	5. Ditto of baskets, wicker and cane work	..	307	811	1,118
	6. Turners	..	186	251	437
	7. Paper umbrella makers	71	..	502	573
	8. Carvers and gilders	..	50	..	50
	9. Coopers	..	6	5	11
	10. Makers and sellers of lanterns ..	..	..	..	..
	11. Ditto of whips and sticks ..	..	..	..	..
	12. Ditto of toys and kites ..	..	..	..	..
	13. Ditto of hookahs ..	..	..	..	..
	14. Ditto of grindstones ..	..	..	..	..
	15. Ditto of musical instruments	..	6	4	10
	16. Workers in lac and lacquered ware ..	2	470	74	546
	17. Ditto and sellers of ivory and sandal-wood, &c.	..	1	..	1
	18. Makers of leaf-plate, garlands, and necklaces of flowers, and dealers in flowers	14	12	..	26
	Class VI. carried over ..	26,698	159,135	36,506	222,339

. Memorandum of Classification referred to in Form No. VI.—(continued).

		Arakan.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Total.
	Brought forward..	26,898	159,135	36,506	222,539
	CLASS VI.—*(continued).*				
	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, and in the sale of goods manufactured or prepared for consumption.—(continued).				
	k.—Makers and dealers in fabrics of articles used for dress, carpenting, &c..				
	1. Weavers and spinners of silk goods, and dealers in the same	..	929	2,488	3,417
	2. Weavers, spinners, cleaners of cotton goods, thread, tape, &c., and dealers in the same	32	2,670	6,180	8,882
	3. Weavers and spinners of blankets or woollen goods, and dealers in the same	..	83	..	83
	4. Weavers and spinners of shawls and shawl wool, and dealers in the same..	..	..	..	..
	5. Weavers of carpets and dealers in the same	..	..	..	..
	6. Makers and dealers of felt	..	..	..	..
	7. Weavers and spinners of jute, hemp, &c., and dealers in the same	..	50	388	438
	8. Calico printers	..	3	..	3
	9. Calenderers	..	..	..	..
	10. Fullers	..	..	..	..
	11. Dyers..	96	8	4	108
	12. Tailors	311	1,683	1,051	3,045
	13. Milliners and dress-makers	..	146	17	163
	14. Makers and sellers of hats, caps, and turbans and turban-winders ..	..	14	..	14
	15. Ditto of gloves and stockings ..	..	..	..	..
	16. Ditto of buttons, beads, &c. ..	..	3	37	40
	17. Embroiderers	..	1	1	2
	18. Gold lace workers	..	..	6	6
C.—Miscellaneous Artizans—*(contd.).*	19. Makers and sellers of artificial flowers ..	79	6	38	123
	20. Shoe-makers	49	792	165	1,006
	21. Saddlers and harness makers ..	..	51	..	51
	22. Ditto ditto of saddle cloths, girths, and trappings ..	..	..	..	..
	l.—Persons occupied in printing or selling books and stationery:				
	1. Printers	7	96	..	103
	2. Sellers of printers' materials ..	..	..	..	..
	3. Paper, pen, and ink makers and sellers, stationers	..	93	..	93
	4. Book-sellers and publishers ..	..	..	..	..
	5. Book-binders	..	23	2	25
	6. Persons employed on newspapers and periodical publications	..	1	..	1
	7. Lithographic printers	..	..	..	..
	8. Engravers	..	2	..	2
	9. Sellers of prints and pictures ..	..	..	..	..
	m.—Persons who prepare and sell food, drink, and stimulants, drugs, &c:				
	1. Sellers of grain and flour	..	373	693	1,066
	2. Millers and grinders and huskers of grain	..	2,454	637	3,091
	3. Bakers	27	649	21	697
	4. Parchers of grain	..	85	..	85
	5. Sellers of fruits and vegetables ..	..	2,876	3,057	5,933
	6. Grocers, dealers in preserves, pickles, and spices	..	116	87	203
Dealers. In vegetable food.	7. Makers, refiners, and sellers of sugar ..	..	1,007	812	1,819
	8. Confectioners and ice sellers	..	154	731	885
	9. Makers and sellers of arrowroot ..	..	..	..	..
	10. Dealers in and tasters of tea ..	..	232	..	232
In animal food	11. Butchers and meat sellers ..	28	331	42	401
	12. Sellers of fowls &c.	4	112	114	230
	13. Fishermen and fishmongers ..	2,877	17,975	4,944	25,796
	14. Sellers of milk	78	668	308	1,054
	15. Ditto of ghee, butter and cheese ..	..	85	26	111
	Class VI. carried over..	30,486	192,906	58,855	281,747

Memorandum of Classification referred to in Form No. VI.—(continued).

		Arakan.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Total.
	Brought forward..	30,486	102,906	58,355	281,747
	CLASS VI.—(*continued*).				
	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, and in the sale of goods manufactured or prepared for consumption—(continued).				
Dealers. In drinks ..	m.—16. Distillers and dealers in wine and spirits	58	87	41	186
	17. Brewers and dealers in beer ..	..	20	1	21
	18. Makers of sherbet	..	8	1	9
	19. Makers of vinegar	8	152	21	176
	20. Provisioners, general dealers in articles of food, bazaar suppliers, &c. ..	63	4,884	1,915	6,862
In stimulants..	21. Sellers of tobacco, cigars, and snuffs ..	..	454	693	1,147
	22. ,, of opium, bhang, ganja, muduk, &c.	7	55	26	88
	23. ,, of pan and betel	22	590	824	1,436
	24. ,, of perfumes	..	84	47	131
In perfumes, drugs, medicines, and chemicals.	25. ,, of drugs and medicines ..	..	276	72	348
	26. Makers and sellers of chemicals ..	..	..	..	..
	27. Dealers in salt..	..	..	..	..
	28. ,, in saltpetre	..	..	..	..
	29. Makers and sellers of gunpowder and fireworks	..	..	..	..
	30. Makers and sellers of soap ..	..	..	..	..
	n.—Dealers in vegetable substances and fuel :				
	1. Sellers of timber	91	233	1,391	1,715
	2. ,, of firewood	7	514	1,384	1,905
	3. ,, of charcoal	..	17	246	263
	4. ,, of cowdung (fuel)	..	..	20	20
	5. ,, of bamboos	..	484	960	1,444
	6. ,, of grass, bhoosa, chaff, and forage for animals ..	..	87	93	180
	7. ,, of grass for thatching and other purposes	..	282	1,545	1,827
	8. ,, of hemp, flax, rope, and string	..	6	85	91
	o.—Dealers in animal substances :				
	1. Dealers in hides and skins ..	1	..	10	11
	2. Tanners and curriers	..	12	..	12
	3. Leather workers and sellers ..	..	..	4	4
	4. ,, dyers	..	..	1	1
	5. Sellers of leather utensils and rope, &c ..	..	20	..	20
	6. Dealers in bones and horns.. ..	..	..	12	12
	Total Class VI. ..	30,788	201,171	67,747	299,656
	CLASS VII.				
	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise—				
	1. Persons whose income is derived from rents of houses or shops	..	20	55	75
	2. Persons whose income is derived from funded property, dividends or shares, or annuities, and the like ..	..	3	..	3
	3. Pensioners	66	47	32	145
	4. Persons having no ostensible or independent income, beggars, and paupers ..	9,890	64,607	37,317	111,814
	5. Women not having special occupations ..	64,694	232,744	53,431	350,869
	6. Male children	94,564	316,715	127,288	538,567
	7. Female children	86,298	308,134	120,687	515,064
	8. Grave diggers	..	48	..	48
	9. Prostitutes	..	287	..	287
	10. Brothel-keepers	..	69	..	69
	11. Fortune-tellers, coolies, or persons without any particular profession ..	..	32	12,317	12,349
	Total Class VII. ..	255,507	922,706	351,077	1,529,290

No. VII.—List of Towns and Villages classified according to population.

DIVISION	District	Number of Towns and Villages containing											
		Less than 200 inhabitants	From 200 to 500 inhabitants.	From 500 to 1,000 inhabitants	From 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants	From 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants	From 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants	From 5,000 to 10 000 inhabitants	From 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants	From 15 000 to 20,000 inhabitants	From 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	Above 50,000 inhabitants	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arakan	Akyab ..	890	840	70	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1,803
	N Arakan ..	440	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	442
	Ramree ..	723	209	18	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	956
	Sandoway ..	337	62	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	404
	Total ..	2,390	1,112	93	6	2	1	..	..	1	.	..	3,605
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	1,080	392	68	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,551
	Do Town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Bassein .	995	305	72	16	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	1,486
	Myanoung .	1,778	590	78	15	3	3	3	..	1	..	..	2,466
	Prome ..	1,259	294	39	6	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1,602
	Thayetmyo ..	638	153	21	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	819
	Total ..	5,750	1,824	278	48	10	6	8	1	2	2	1	7,925
Tenasserim.	Moulmein ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Amherst ..	420	257	61	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	758
	Tavoy ..	121	75	27	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	227
	Mergui ..	46	126	10	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	188
	Shwegyeen ..	318	152	30	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	512
	Toungoo ..	589	48	8	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	651
	Salween .	241	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242
	Total .	1 735	658	137	89	4	1	2	2	..	1	..	2,579
	Total British Burma	9,875	3,594	508	93	16	8	10	3	3	3	1	14,109

No. VIII.—Table of Towns of which the inhabitants exceed 5,000, arranged according to population.

Division.	District.	Name of Town.	Number of Inhabitants.
Arakan ..	Akyab ..	Akyab	19,230
Pegu ..	Rangoon ..	Rangoon	98,745
		Yandoon	9,680
	Bassein ..	Bassein	20,088
		Pantanau	5,888
		Laymyethna	5,331
	Myanoung ..	Henzada	15,307
		Kyangheen	8,477
		Myanoung	5,036
		Zaloon	5,105
	Prome ..	Prome	31,157
		Shwedoung	12,654
		Poungday	5,680
	Thayetmyo ..	Thayetmyo	15,142
		Allanmyo	9,697
		Total ..	249,137
Tenasserim ..	Amherst ..	Moulmein	40,472
	Tavoy ..	Tavoy	14,469
	Mergui ..	Mergui	9,787
	Shwegyeen ..	Shwegyeen	7,971
	Toungoo ..	Toungoo	10,782
		Total ..	89,281
		Grand total ..	357,648

No. IX.—Statement showing population in Towns.

Division.	Town.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.			Buddhists.			Christians.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arakan.	Akyab ..	1,884	27	1,911	3,516	1,502	5,018	5,892	5,627	11,519	216	109	325
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	11,116	2,992	14,108	8,040	3,127	12,067	38,153	28,141	66,294	4,101	2,064	6,165
	Pegu ..	44	2	46	5	..	5	1,859	1,774	3,633	368	364	732
	Yandoon ..	3	2	5	2	2	4	5,035	4,606	9,641	16	14	30
	Bassein ..	385	144	529	1,210	765	1,975	9,052	8,563	17,615	154	192	346
	Ngathinegyoung ..	..	..	..	27	16	43	1,502	1,572	3,074	3	..	3
	Yaigyee ..	..	..	..	21	13	34	2,478	2,306	4,784	1	2	3
	Doungyee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	974	1,070	2,044	..	..	..
	Laymyethna ..	..	..	..	1	3	4	3,258	2,056	5,314	..	..	..
	Pantanau ..	..	..	..	70	51	121	3,234	2,474	5,708	11	10	21
	Donabyoo ..	3	1	4	12	2	14	1,944	1,937	3,881	8	16	24
	Zaloon ..	3	..	3	14	1	15	2,524	2,499	5,023	32	13	45
	Henzada ..	99	48	147	142	17	159	7,296	7,373	14,669	136	135	271
	Kanoung ..	7	..	7	47	56	103	1,429	1,548	2,977	..	..	..
	Myanoung ..	92	10	102	93	22	115	2,720	2,651	5,371	14	7	21
	Kyangheen ..	16	15	31	66	33	99	3,775	4,554	8,329	..	..	..
	Prome ..	386	300	686	419	311	730	14,718	14,505	29,218	106	80	186
	Poungday ..	21	1	22	13	4	17	2,730	2,806	5,536	5	7	12
	Padoung ..	..	..	..	66	64	130	1,340	1,426	2,766	..	..	..
	Shwedoung ..	6	..	6	128	106	234	5,500	6,136	11,636	1	..	1
	Thayetmyo ..	1,452	416	1,868	753	237	990	5,507	5,311	10,818	1,017	363	1,380
	Total ..	13,633	3,931	17,564	12,029	4,830	16,859	115,023	103,808	218,331	5,978	3,267	9,240
Tenasserim.	Moulmein ..	8,964	2,076	11,040	5,409	2,095	7,504	18,600	12,139	25,739	991	1,156	2,147
	Tavoy ..	96	90	188	277	272	549	6,453	7,192	13,645	39	48	87
	Mergui ..	10	3	13	632	669	1,301	3,958	4,268	8,226	123	74	197
	Shwegyeen ..	185	29	214	258	82	340	3,738	3,400	7,138	68	36	104
	Toungoo ..	304	328	632	308	188	496	5,121	4,452	9,573	19	12	31
	Total ..	9,561	2,526	12,087	6,884	3,306	10,190	32,870	31,451	64,321	1,240	1,326	2,566
	Total, British Burma ..	25,078	6,484	31,562	22,429	9,638	32,067	153,785	140,886	294,171	7,429	4,702	12,113

No. IX.—Statement showing population in Towns—(continued).

DIVISION.	Town.	Others.			Total.			Gross municipal income.	Gross municipal expenditure.	Rate of municipal taxation per head of population.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Arakan.	Akyab ..	887	70	457	11,895	7,335	19,230	20,939	42,870	1-1-5
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	64	47	111	62,374	36,371	98,745	116,979	95,526	1-2-11
	Pegu ..	..	..	..	2,276	2,140	4,416	2,264	530	0-8-2
	Yandoon ..	..	..	..	5,056	4,624	9,680	3,488	592	0-5-8
	Bassein ..	221	2	223	11,022	9,666	20,688	40,000	22,410	1-14-11
	Ngathinegyoung ..	6	..	6	1,538	1,588	3,126	4,660	5,060	1-7-10
	Yaigyee ..	5	..	5	2,505	2,321	4,826	3,500	3,540	0-11-7
	Doungyee ..	..	..	..	974	1,070	2,044	780	620	0-6-1
	Laymyethna ..	18	..	18	3,272	2,059	5,351	3,870	3,550	0-11-7
	Pantanau ..	38	..	38	3,353	2,535	5,888	9,030	7,060	1-10-2
	Donabyoo ..	19	8	27	1,986	1,964	3,950	2,028	967	0-8-3
	Zaloon ..	15	4	19	2,588	2,517	5,105	901	1,091	0-2-10
	Henzada ..	61	..	61	7,734	7,578	15,307	19,108	8,058	1-4-0
	Kanoung ..	6	..	6	1,489	1,604	3,093	1,709	1,182	0-9-4
	Myanoung ..	27	..	27	2,946	2,690	5,636	9,027	2,387	1-9-8
	Kyangheen ..	12	6	18	3,869	4,608	8,477	6,719	3,609	0-12-8
	Prome ..	289	48	337	15,913	15,244	31,157	41,792	15,728	1-5-6
	Poungday ..	37	6	43	2,806	2,824	5,630	6,472	1,833	1-2-5
	Padoung ..	17	9	26	1,423	1,499	2,922	1,588	948	0-8-8
	Shwedoung ..	414	363	777	6,049	6,605	12,654	18,789	3,700	1-7-9
	Thayetmyo ..	72	14	86	8,801	6,341	15,142	20,410	12,978	1-5-7
	Total ..	1,316	507	1,823	147,974	115,843	263,817	313,714	191,359	1-3-0
Tenasserim.	Moulmein ..	34	8	42	28,998	17,474	46,472	56,319	52,098	1-3-5
	Tavoy ..	..	..	..	6,867	7,602	14,469	9,184	12,473	0-10-1
	Mergui ..	..	..	..	4,723	5,014	9,737	8,008	6,382	0-13-2
	Shwegyeen ..	61	14	75	4,310	3,561	7,871	10,522	5,156	1-5-5
	Toungoo ..	..	..	..	5,752	4,980	10,732	7,190	800	0-10-9
	Total ..	95	22	117	50,650	38,631	89,281	91,168	76,349	1-0-4
	Total, British Burma ..	1,798	599	2,397	210,519	161,809	372,828	425,821	310,578	1-2-4